The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,601.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JULY 25, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship BUSHEER, 792 tons, 130 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutcheson, will be despatched on the 2nd August 1870, at noon.

	Aug.		Aug.
Leave Bombay	2	Leave Madras	15
,, Carwar	4	,, Coconada	17
,, Narrakal	6	,, Vizagapatam	18
,, Tuticorin	7	,, Bimlipatam	18
,, Colombo	8	,, Gopalpore	19
,, Galle	9	,, False Point	20
,, Negapatam	11	Arrive Calcutta	21
,, Pondicherry	12		

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND

On Wednesday, the 27th July, at 7 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA, (1,909 tons, and 400 H. P.) Captain A. Coleman, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 25th instant.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 10 A.M. on Tuesday the 26th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
20th July 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA, will despatch, on the 15th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz. :—

INDIA	Capt. Dodero	2,000 Tons	700 H. P.
ASIA	Capt. ———	2,000 Tons	700 H. P.
PERSIA	Capt. Crocco	2,000 Tons	700 H. P.
ARABIA	Capt. Buzzolino	2,000 Tons	700 H. P.

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance, and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.
(Inclusive of Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without Food.)
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	34	13
Leghorn	50	35	15
Genoa	50	35	15
Marseilles	53	36	15-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. ASIA will be despatched to Genoa on the 15th September next.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 14th July 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE
(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be affected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¾ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.
(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck. (Without food)
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5
,, Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
,, Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
,, Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

Owing to the Monsoon, the departures fixed for July and August, have been suspended.

The fine Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 6th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship LORD OF THE ISLES, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS alongside immediately for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Craigie will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Ship Lord of the Isles.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE
Via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50 ; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40 ; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £58 ; 2nd class £34.
Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London ; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool ; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria ; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and *vice versâ*. The new Steamer APIS, 1,400 tons, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 20th July, and will be followed by the new Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, on or about the 20th August.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£6-16
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versâ*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE :

First Class .... £13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare ; under 2 years, Free. REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £4-10 ; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers,) Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE via ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (not including Transit through Egypt) :—First Class, £53 ; Second Class, £34, exclusive of wines.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medow Street.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas. Rs.	a.	Dhurumtur. Rs.	a.	Butchers Island and Oorun. Rs.	a.	Oolwa. Rs.	a.
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	12	1	0	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	6	0	8	0	4	0	9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 9, 12, and 15 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN and PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—At a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, held at the Registered Office, Broach, THIS DAY, the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION, carried at the SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, held on the 30th ultimo, was confirmed :—

"That from the balance of the year's profit, after payment of Dividend, the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 1,50,000 to Rs. 1,27,500 by re-payment to each shareholder on the Company's Register this day the sum of Rs. 150 per share, thus reducing the value of each share from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 850."

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Broach, 19th July 1870.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING Co. (Limited).—The TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be HELD at the Office of Messrs Tapidas Vurjdas & Co. (Agents), No 23, Apollo Street, on SATURDAY the 6th day of August 1870 at 1 P.M., to transact the following business, viz :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet made up to 30th June 1870.

2nd. To declare a Dividend for the last half year.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SHAVUKSHA DHUNJEEBHOY, Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd July 1870.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 30th JULY to 6th AUGUST (both days inclusive).

THE BOMBAY TRADING and BANKING ASSOCIATION, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Association will be HELD on THURSDAY, the 1st September next, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Association, No. 24, Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, for the despatch of the following business :—

1st To receive the Final Statement of Accounts of the winding up, and the Report of the Liquidators.

2nd To pass a Resolution as to the disposal of a small cash balance in the hands of the Liquidators.

3rd To pass a Resolution that the affairs of this Association are fairly and fully wound up.

4th To pass a Resolution as to the person or persons with whom all Books, Vouchers and Papers of this Association should be deposited, and on what conditions if any.

5th To transact any other business that may be submitted to the Meeting.

DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE BANAJEE,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Bombay, 23rd July 1870.

MUNICIPALITY of BOMBAY.—NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the completion of the following Roads :—

1. Grant Road from Frere Bridge to the Jewish Burial Ground.
2. Gilder Street between Falkland and Bellasis Road.
3. De Lisle Foras Road from Firemen houses B. B. and C. I. Railway to Mahim Woods.
4. Arthur Foras Road from Tardeo to Chinchpoogly.
5. Warree Bunder Road from Mazagon Overbridge to Lawrence de Lima Street.

Plans and Specifications of the above works may be inspected at the Office of the Executive Engineer to the Municipality, where printed forms of tender may also be obtained.

In the event of any of the above Contracts being let, Contractors must be prepared to commence work in November 1870.

Each Tender to be sealed, and to bear an endorsement on the cover stating to which of the above works it relates.

Tenders to be delivered at the Municipal Commissioner's Office on or before 5 P.M. on the 25th August 1870.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,

H. TULLOCH, Captain R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 25th July 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JEEWAJEE MANOCKJEE, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, deceased, did in his lifetime contract to SELL to the PUNCHAYET of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhy Parsee Benevolent Institution the undermentioned property, free from all incumbrances whatsoever, and that the Executors of the Will of the said Jeewajee Manockjee have confirmed the said Sale.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the said property agreed to be sold, either by way of mortgage, lease, agreement of the nature of a lease, by inheritance, or otherwise, are required to furnish the undersigned, Solicitors of the purchasers, at their office, with particulars of such Claims within one week from this date, and any person having Claims who shall not have so furnished particulars thereof will be deemed to have waived the same.—Dated this 23rd day of July 1870.

HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE,
Solicitors for the Purchasers.

The following is a description of the property above referred to :—

All that piece of land, with the stable standing thereon, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on the east by Gola Lane, on the west by Hornby Row, on the north by the property of the said Jewajee Manockjee, deceased, and on the south by the Sir J. J. P. B. Institution, and which said premises contain by admeasurement 335 square yards, be the same little more or less, and is more particularly delineated in the map or plan in the margin of these presents and therein coloured red, and are now and were late in the occupation of the said Jewajee Manockjee.

TO BE LET OFFICES in Apollo Street, Opposi[redacted]nt from Rs. 80 to 350.—For further info[redacted] (through post) to FRAMJEE COWA[redacted]lla Hill, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that BI-WEEKLY SALES will be HELD in this Office for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES and STORES, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock Noon. Persons desirous of undertaking the supplies can inspect samples and obtain full information at this Office, daily, during Office hours.

L. M. DAVIES, Major,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Commissariat Office, 23rd July 1870.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.

	Rs.	a.
Roscoe's Evidence at Nisi Prius. New edn.	22	0
Chesney's Indian Polity. New edition	13	4
Wordsworth's Bible. The Minor Prophets	7	8
Ruskin's Lectures on Art	3	12
Syed Ahmed Khan Bahadoor's Essays on the Life of Mahomed	18	12
Trollope's Lotta Schmidt and other Tales	3	12
Gaskell's Sylvia's Lovers. Cheap edition	1	8
Hazlitt's Plain Speaker	3	4
Azamat Batuk's Little Book about Great Britain	3	0
Arber's English Reprints. Hobenham	1	8
Murray's History of India. New edition	4	4
Colenso's Pentateuch. Cheap edition	3	12
All the Year Round. Vol. 3	3	8
Gray's Anatomy, Descriptive and Surgical	17	8
Argosy. Vol. 9	3	0
Arabian Nights. Globe edition	2	4
Contanseau's French Dictionary	6	12
——— Grammar	3	4
Cassell's Illustrated Robinson Crusoe, Gulliver's Travels, Goldsmith's Works, Pilgrim's Progress, Holy War, each	4	12
Dalziel's Illustrated Goldsmith	6	12
Whyte Melville's Gladiators, Digby Grand, General Bounce, Kate Coventry, Holmby House, Interpreter, White Rose, each	3	4
Mayhew's Illustrated Horse Doctor	11	8
——— Management	11	8
Stonehenge's Horse in Stable and Field	7	8
Ellis' Demonstrations of Anatomy	7	12
Salas' Yankee Drolleries. 2 vols., each	2	4
Adam's Every Day Object	3	12
Miss Braddon's Aurora Floyd, Lady Audley's Secret, John Marchmont's Legacy, Sir Jasper's Tenant, Only a Clod, Lady's Mile, Lady Lisle, Henry Dunbar, Birds of Prey, Charlotte's Inheritance, Rupert Godwin's Dead Sea Fruit, Runt's Earth, Doctor's Wife, Eleanor's Victory, Trail of the Serpent, Captain of the Vulture, Ralph the Bailiff, each	1	4
Map and Sailing Directions for Suez Canal	2	4
Adams' Naturalist in the Nile Valley	9	8
Tyndall's Notes on Light	1	0
Hullah on the Cultivation of the Speaking Voice	2	4
Muir's Sanskrit Texts. Vol. 5	13	4
Grave Mounds and their Contents	6	12
Weightman's Medical Practitioners' Legal Guide	9	8
Gould's (Baring) "In Exitu Israel," 2 Vols	13	4
Hibberd's Rustic Adornment for Homes of Taste	13	4
Obstetrical Society's Transactions, Vol. II	9	8
Macnamara on Cholera	10	0
The Book of British Song, words and music	13	4
Cassell's Popular Educator. Vol. 5	3	12
Cruikshank's 82 Illustrations	6	12
The British and Foreign Mechanic	5	0
Penley's Water Colour Painting	13	4
Cassell's Household Guide. Vol. 1	3	12
Proctor's Other Worlds than Ours	6	12
Henry Ward Beecher's Sermons	5	8
Dr. W. A. Guy on Public Health	1	8
Rolleston's Forms of Animal Life, or Outlines of Zoological Classification	10	0
Beecher's Familiar Talks on Christian Experience	2	4
Paxton's Botanical Dictionary	15	12
Ollendorff's German Course. Cheap edn.	3	8
Mercer's Journal of the Waterloo Campaign	13	4
Lee's Practical Pathology. 2 vols.	12	8
Trollope's Paul the Pope and Paul the Friar	1	8
Social Contrasts, in a Series of Coloured Plates	9	8
Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable.	6	12
Annual of Scientific Discovery, 1870	5	8
Hook's Meditation, 2 vols., calf antique	11	0
Dufton on Billiards.	6	12
Paget's Lectures on Surgical Pathology, New Edition	13	4
Mixing in Society, by Countess * * * * *	3	4
Grote's Greece, new edition, vols. 1 to 7, each	3	12
Staunton's Shakespere, 3 vols	35	0
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, large type, illustrated	3	4
The Ballad Book	3	0
Hutchinson's Dog Breaking	6	12
Overall's Dictionary of Chronology	10	0
Blandford's Geology and Zoology of Abyssinia	13	4
Landel's Woman, her Position and Power	3	4

BAGSTER'S PRESENTATION BIBLES.
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RAMPART ROW.

NOTICES.

MR. J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

HARMONIUMS for Churches and large and small Drawing Rooms, by the celebrated and well known makers TRAYSER of STUTTGART.

These Instruments are made of solid Oakwood, extra French polished, and their durability combined with exquisite sweetness of Tone has been well tested in India for the last 15 years.

Prices moderate.

J. NEUBERG.

BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE, FANCY GOODS and TOYS.
Selling at Reduced Cash Prices.

J. NEUBERG.

TABLE LINEN.
English and Country made TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, and TOWELS.

J. NEUBERG.

COOKING and HEATING STOVES of various sizes and designs, with all necessary Appurtenances complete.

Sole Agent for the Columbian Stove Works,
J. NEUBERG.

BEST AMERICAN POTASH, in Jars containing 56 lbs. each. J. NEUBERG.

AYA PANA.

This invaluable Liquor is extracted from the Aya Pana Plant, being combined with the choicest Brandy renders it most wonderfully effective as a tonic in cases of Flatulency and Indigestion. Price Rs. 30 per dozen.

A sample bottle supplied at Rs. 3 per bottle.
Aya Pana yellow label in glass-stoppered bottles.

J. NEUBERG.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort. The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the PUBLIC to the above Rooms. A Large, Cool, and Airy Tiffin Room ; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News ; a splendid Billiard Table ; and the only European House in the Fort.

Tiffin at 2 P.M. Chops and Steaks always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality.

DIVAN EXCHANGE, having been newly RE-FITTED and RE-OPENED under European Management, and having engaged a FRENCH COOK specially to prepare Hot Tiffins, Pastry (both French and English), Ices, Sweetmeats and delicacies of all descriptions, is now ready to give its patrons every kind of Refreshment in first class style.

And has also the

FINEST BILLIARD SALOON IN BOMBAY.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE POONA HOTEL,
(Close to the Poona Boating Club House),
By JEWANJEE & Co. Proprietors of Byculla Hotel.

JEWANJEE & Co., in again thanking their Patrons of last Season would beg to remind the Gentry of Bombay and Poona of the superior accommodation for Visitors afforded by the Poona Hotel. The Hotel contains spacious Rooms, well adapted to the accommodation of Families, and has been fitted up in a style which ensures the comfort of Visitors. An important feature is the exceedingly pleasant situation of the building—close to the Bund, with a large Garden running down to the river's side. The Poona Boating Club's premises are close to the Hotel, and the Crews practise in front of the Building.

The Table is supplied in first class style, and the Wines, &c., are of the finest quality.

By unremitting attention to the wishes and comfort of Visitors, Jewanjee & Co. hope to merit a continuance of the favours of their former Patrons, and to maintain the reputation of the Poona Hotel as being the best in Poona.

June 29, 1870.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

MR. JOHN SIMPSON late of Airdrie, Scotland, is requested to COMMUNICATE with W. GIBB of the P. & O. Company, who has important news to give him with respect to his Parents.

WE have REMOVED our STABLES to the Back Bay Compound, Girgaum, where all Orders will be thankfully received.

Shigram and Horse per day (ordinary work) .... Rs. 4
Brougham Ditto .... ,, 6

Horse Fodder for sale at Rs. 5-8 per cwt. or Rs. 30 per candy of 6 cwt.

Job Horse to let for any period.

BIERS & Co., Stables.

A MEETING of SUBSCRIBERS to the SOCIETY for the PROPAGATION of the GOSPEL in Foreign Parts WILL BE HELD in the Vestry of the Cathedral on MONDAY EVENING next, at half past 5, with a view to their taking into consideration the amendments which have been proposed in the Bye-Laws and Regulations of the Bombay Diocesan Committee of the above Society.

C. T. WILSON,
Acting Secretary S. P. G.

Bombay, 19th July 1870.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz. :—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

NOTICE.—FIFTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION.—BANK OF INDIA (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIFTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of this Bank, at the rate of Rs. 1-12-9 (Rupee One, Annas Twelve, and Pies Nine) per Share on the Old, and Rs. 1-1-3 (Rupee One, Anna One, and Pies Three) per Share on the New Issue will be paid to the Shareholders at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 4th instant, and on THURSDAY, the 7th instant, between the hours of 12 A.M. and 3 P.M., and on every following MONDAYS and THURSDAYS during the same hours.

Shareholders must deliver up their Share Certificates, on applying for Distribution.

J. A. J. SHAW,
BERAMJEE NAOROSJEE, } Liquidators.

No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st July 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given by the Trustees of LIMJEE MANOCKJEE and COWASJEE MANOCKJEE, lately carrying on business under the name and firm of MANOCKJEE LIMJEE and Co., and now in liquidation under Act 28 of 1865, that they are prepared to receive tenders within one month from the date hereof from any person or persons willing to purchase the old outstanding debts in respect of balances due to the above Estates up to the end of the year 1867-68 for Toka and other Rents, &c., of the seven villages in Salsette as follows :—

Goregaum, Pahare, Poinseer, Bandowlee, Manjas, Mogra and Wesewra.

Further particulars regarding the same, and the terms and conditions of such sale can be obtained at their office, in No. 23 Sassoon's Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right to accept the highest or any tender.—Dated Bombay, 8th July 1870.

H. R. CORMACK,
RAGHONATH NARAYEN,
Trustees of the above Estates.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skill and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals ; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

Office in the Fort, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

MOFUSSIL PRESS and GINNING Co., Limited (in Liquidation)—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Office of Messrs W. Nicol & Co. on MONDAY, the 1st day of August, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of altering the third Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 28th April 1870 and confirmed on 17th May 1870 in the following manner :—

"That after the words, 'to transfer and sell the lands, houses, hereditaments, moveable and immoveable, and all other property, assets, rights, credits, business, things in action, effects, and goodwill of the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company, Limited,' the following words be inserted, 'except the sum of Rs. 66,465 which the Liquidator in liquidation be authorized to retain and divide amongst such Shareholders of the Company as may be on the register at the date of the transfer of the Company's property by the Liquidator or Liquidtors at the rate of Rs. 35 per share.' "

W. G. HALL, Liquidator.

Bombay, 21st July 1870.

ALBERT POLICY-HOLDERS are requested to communicate with the undersigned before joining any other Office.

C. H. OGBOURNE.

5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, 20th May 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation).—The undersigned having been appointed ATTORNEY in India for the Official Liquidators with the sanction of the Court of Chancery, all Communications on Liquidation business should be addressed to him.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 8th June 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company ; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act X of 1866, and in the matter of the BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith.

JAMES RANKEN and JAMES GEORGE SMITH, Liquidators of the said Company, } Petitioners.

UPON the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioners, Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, on this day preferred unto the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley, and upon hearing Mr. Macpherson, of Counsel for the said Petitioners, and upon reading the petition of the said Petitioners duly declared upon this the twenty-third day of June 1870, and the affidavit of James George Smith, sworn and filed upon this day, this Court doth fix the First day of September 1870 as the day, on or before which Creditors of the said Company are to prove their Debts or Claims or to be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts or Claims are proved ; and this Court doth order that the said Liquidators be, and they are hereby, authorized to issue Advertisements requiring the Creditors of the said Company, on or before the said First day of September 1870, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys (if any) to the said Petitioners, and to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims on or before the said First day of September 1870, and warning them that in default of their complying with such Advertisements they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts or Claims are proved.—Witness Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 23rd day of June 1870.

By the Court,
G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Prothonotary.

Seal.
G. H. FARRAN,
The 29th day of June 1870.

Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY,
Attorneys for Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the Order of the Honorable Justice Bayley, above set forth, all persons Creditors, or claiming to be Creditors, of the BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, are hereby required to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys, if any, to the Petitioners on or before the 1st day of September next, and to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims on or before the said 1st day of September ; and Notice is hereby further given, that in default of such Creditors and Claimants complying with the Requisitions of the above Notice, they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts or Claims are proved.—Dated this 30th day of June 1870.

JAMES G. SMITH,
For self and Co-Liquidators, } Liquidators.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
NOTICE.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation ; orders will be registered.

AN AD-INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.
BOMBAY .... Elphinstone Circle.
POONA .... East Street.
CALCUTTA .... Belatee Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns ; th[redacted]

ullage is thereby avoided by the consu

All our choice high class Wines arriv

or via the Suez Canal.

CHAMPAGN

Credit. Rs. a.
32 0 Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry
39 0 Light Dry Sillery, more body
42 0 Silver Neck, with * (star)—bra
42 0 Gold Neck, ditto
45 0 Gold Neck, with ** (double sta … Co., selected from one of the … vintage, very dry and choice
45 0 No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st qual … cate
45 0 No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry,
45 0 No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry,
The peculiar dryness of Nos. … at the Principal Mess Tables … e.
Single Magnums, specially se … Cuvée, suitable for Clubs an
*** Most of the above in pints at R
HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9,

SPARKLING MO

36 0 Crown Brand, fine, recommend
37 0 Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., C
44 0 Ditto Nonpareil, extra superio

SPARKLING H

36 0 Crown Brand, fine, recomme
45 0 Ehrenbreitstein, pale and ele

STILL HOCKS.

Credit. Rs.	a.		Cash. Rs.	a.
20	0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18	0
23	0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20	0
23	0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21	0
23	0	Erbach ditto 1862	21	0
29	0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26	0

STILL MOSELLES.

Credit. Rs.	a.		Cash. Rs.	a.
23	0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20	0
25	0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23	0
30	0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27	0
28	0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated.	24	0

CLARETS.

Credit. Rs.	a.		Cash. Rs.	a.
12	0	Vin Ordinaire	10	0
15	0	Payne's Medoc	13	0
15	0	Breakfast Claret	13	0
17	0	Saint Julien	15	0
20	0	Batailley	18	0
20	0	Beychevilie	18	0
22	0	Chateau Larose	20	0
34	0	Chateau Leoville	28	0
34	0	Chateau Langoa	28	0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

Credit. Rs.	a.		Cash. Rs.	a.
42	0	Red, very fruity	36	0
42	0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36	0

SHERRIES.

Credit. Rs.	a.	Mark. Seal.	Quality and Peculiarity.	Cash. Rs.	a.
20	0*	B	Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	19	0
20	0	A	Red—Quality as above, but drier	18	0
26	0	C	Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine.	22	0
27	0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24	0
30	0*	2	White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27	0
32	0	3	White—Also very dry and delicate	29	0
33	0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30	0
33	0		Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30	0
36	0		Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32	0

BRANDIES.

Credit. Rs.	a.		Cash. Rs.	a.
27	0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24	0
29	0	Ditto ditto Gold Vine Leaf	27	0
32	0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29	0
36	0	TENT WINE	32	0
18	0	OLD MARSALA Z.	16	0
25	0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22	8

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS EXTRA FINE.
DUTCH LIQUEURS.

BASS'S BEER,
Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.
Rs. 6 per dozen .... Quarts.
,, 4 ,, ... Pints.
,, 12 ,, ... Magnums.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

EXTRA DRY CUVEES—AY MOUSSEAUX.

We call special attention to our Champagnes of THE CELEBRATED VINTAGE of 1862, which are now worked with but a small percentage of liqueur : to their superiority of flavour, bouquet and dryness, our quotations for which are the most liberal offered.

CROWN BRAND—FINEST DRY.
As supplied to H.R.H. the PRINCE of WALES.
Magnums, Rs. 74. | Quarts, Rs. 36. | Pints, Rs. 19-8-0.

FRAGRANT and PURE GERMAN WINES.

Of these, both STILL and SPARKLING, we hold Stocks of the choicest and best, ranging in price from Rs. 23 to Rs. 42.

FRENCH WINES.

PURE unloaded CLARETS, from superior Breakfast to the grand After Dinner Wine, at from Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 30.

HAUT SAUTERNES, Quarts, Rs. 22 ; Pints, 12.

BURGUNDIES, of exquisite aroma and delicious flavor, from Rs. 22 to Rs. 32 per dozen quarts.

Samples of either of the above named, as also of our other Wines, we shall be happy to supply.

We invite comparison with other importations of like kinds.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned have for SALE at their Godowns the following SHIPMENTS :—

Hennessy's Brandy, one Star	Rs. 21 per dozen.
Ditto two Stars	24 ,,
Ditto three Stars	29 ,,
Martell's Brandy, one Star	21 ,,
Ditto two Stars	24 ,,
Ditto three Stars	29 ,,
Lelegard's Champagne	30 ,,
Stewart's Portwine	20 ,,
Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts	4-8 ,,
John Beggs' Whiskey	Rs. 17 per Jar of 2 Gallons.

All orders from up-country will have careful attention, and the customary allowances will be made for Cash to wholesale Traders and Messes.

25th June 1870. SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

BOUNEVIALLE AND SIBILLE,
WINE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY,
1 Oak Lane, Fort.

		Qts.	Pts
MEDOC (a Sound Wine)	per doz. Rs.	8 0	4 8
ST. JULIEN MEDOC (Bounevialle and Sibille, Breakfast Claret)	,,	10 0	...
CHATEAU LAROSE (Bounevialle and Sibille, Dinner Wine)	,,	14 0	...
BRANDY.			
HENNESSY'S, 3 Stars * * *	,,	29 0	...
Do 2 do * *	,,	24 0	...
Do 1 do *	,,	21 0	...
MARTELL'S	,,	20 0	...
BEER.			
BASS'S BEER (bottled by Stone)	,,	5 8	4 0
TENNENT'S BEER	,,	5 0	3 4
PORTER.			
GUINNESS'	,,	5 0	3 8
TENNENT'S	,,	5 0	3 8
VERMOUTH, Noilly Prat	,,	12 0	6 8
ABSINTHE, Pernod Fils	,,	26 0	...
CHAMPAGNE, Manuel & Co., Rheims, opened by a new system, patented	,,	30 0	16 0
OLD TOM (Swaine & Boord's)	,,	16 0	10 0
WHISKEY (Irish)	,,	15 8	...

We guarantee the quality of the above Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back any of our Goods not suiting the buyer.

All orders from up-country for Oilman Stores, Tobacco, Cigars (Havannah), Olive Oil, will be promptly attended to.

Price List on Application.

JUST RECEIVED, via the Suez Canal, from the well known ASSOCIATION VINICOLE DE BORDEAUX :—

		Qts.	Pts.
ST. JULIEN VIEUX, (recommended)	per doz. Rs.	12 0	6 8
FROUSAC VIEUX (full flavoured wine).	,,	15 0	8 0
COGNAC, Fine Champagne	,,	25	...
Do. Petite Champagne	,,	21	...
Do. Bois (many years in wood)	,,	19	...
Do. Old	,,	17	...

BOUNEVIALLE & SIBILLE,
Sole Agents for Bombay.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS—
THE CIVIL SERVICE CLUB,
THE REFORM CLUB,
THE WINDHAM CLUB,
THE UNIVERSITY CLUB,

[redacted]

BURGUNDIES—RED OR WHITE.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 17 0
Nuits, ditto	,, 26 0	...
Macon, ditto	,, 21 0	...
Chablis, ditto	,, 22 0	...

DRY CHAMPAGNES.

Magnums, Finest Dry	Labelled	Rs. 74 0	
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold Foil,	,,	,, 36 0	Rs. 19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver foil	,,	,, 32 0	,, 17 8
Good Sparkling, for Ball purposes } do.	,,	,, 27 0	,, 14 0

GERMAN WINES.

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	19 0
Sparkling Hock and Muscatel Moselle, Silver foil	,, 32	17 8
Moselle. Still, Braunberger	,, 25	...
Hock, ,, Johannisberger	,, 42	22 0
,, ,, Marcobrunner	,, 34	...
,, ,, Forster Traminer	,, 34	...
,, ,, Rudesheimer	,, 26	14 0
,, ,, Hocheimer	,, 23	12 8

SHERRIES.

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavoured, soft, pale	,, 28 0
Sherry, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	,, 22 0
do. Blue seal, extra pale, and dry and delicate	,, 22 0
do. Brown seal, very pale, dry and delicate	,, 22 0
do. Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	,, 18 8
do. White seal, an ordinary Dinner Wine	,, 15 0
Marsala, Virgin Pale	,, 15 8
East India Madeira, (one voyage) very choice	,, 33 0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1.—Old Crusted, choice	Rs. 36 0	
A 1 Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full & fruity	,, 30 0	
Black seal, a Dessert Wine—mature	,, 24 8	14 0
Red seal—a good quality Wine	,, 18 0	...

SPIRITS.

Cognac, superior, very Old Pale	Black capsule	Rs. 35
Cognac, superior, Old Pale	Yellow capsule	,, 22
Cognac, Pale,	White capsule	,, 28
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality		,, 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality		,, 21
Whisky, 1st quality, Irish		,, 21
,, ,, Scotch		,, 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)		,, 21

LIQUEURS.

The finest : cheap French or English imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacao, finest ; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara,	,, 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	,, 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	,, 20	...

We take shipping orders for wines in wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100 in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

OFFICE TO LET, the COMMODIOUS PREMISES situated at 25 Church Gate Street, about to be vacated by the Chief Engineer's Department, G. I. P. Railway Company. Apply to WALLACE & Co.

WANTED, CONTRACTORS' LOCOMOTIVES, CONTRACTORS' RAILS, SIDE-TIP and END-TIP EARTH WAGONS.

Send full particulars and lowest Cash Price to

R. G. ELWES,
Executive Engineer, 2nd Division, Sirhind Canal.

Loodiana, Punjab, 14th July 1870.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Triesties Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.

Anti-Corrosive Paint.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jacks
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

It has come to the knowledge of the undersigned, that VERY INFERIOR WATCHES, not made by him, but bearing his well known name, are being offered to the Indian public, at prices which preclude the best workmanship and warranty,

PURCHASERS are advised to EXERCISE CAUTION in BUYING, and if they are in doubt, they can remit direct by Bank Draft, or otherwise, for Gold Watches from £21, and Silver ones from £10. 10s., which can be sent by Registered parcel or letter.

22, Cornhill, London. JAMES McCABE.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Paten Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dos Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

TO EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN INDIA.
THE SOVEREIGN BOOT
(for ladies)

Made of soft Glove Kid, Channel Soles, Fancy Toes, Pliant Elastic Sides, Military Heels. Made expressly for Tropical Climates.

On the reception of twenty-one shillings stirling, the above will be sent out by pattern post, prepaid to any part of India, a pattern boot remitted to us through the PATTERN POST (costing a few pence) is sufficient guide for size, which is always registered for future use.

Illustrated Catalogues Post free on application.

MARSHALL and WILLATS,
207 and 208 Oxford Street, London, W.

FANCY SOAP AND PERFUMERY.
PRIZE MEDALS, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1862, 1867.
F. S. CLEAVER'S
CELEBRATED
PRIZE MEDAL HONEY SOAP.

BROWN WINDSOR, GLYCERINE SOAP MUSK ROSE WINDSOR, CARBOLIC ACID SOAP a most perfect Disinfectant, and every description of CHOICE TOILET SOAP, POMADE & PERFUMERY.

32 and 33, RED LION STREET, LONDON, W. C. ; PARIS, NEW YORK, & MONTREAL Bonded Warehouse—LONDON DOCKS.

NOTICES.

HARMONIUMS.

During the Monsoon Season SOUNDY & Co. will give a deduction of

20 PER CENT. FOR CASH PREPAYMENT
on their Catalogue Prices of Harmoniums.

SOUNDY & Co. having at present a large selection of the above Instruments of every description,

From Rs. 110 to Rs. 850

and wishing to clear off their present stock, so as to make room for next Season's Consignments, they beg leave to offer these fine Instruments on the abovementioned terms.

Catalogues to be had on application.

SOUNDY AND Co.,
2 AND 3, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—We have received instructions from the shippers to clear out the remainder of a consign[redacted]

BRANDIES.

KLASEREI'S FINE COGNAC	Rs. 20 0
——— RUBY BROWN BRANDY	,, 20 0
——— "IN VINO VERITAS" BRANDY	,, 20 0
——— VIEUX COGNAC	,, 30 0

Originally of the highest flavour and character, its careful preservation in bulk for many years has gradually imparted to the VIEUX COGNAC a tone and character which render it in every respect a Superb Brandy. For an invalid or for any highly organized palate, demanding great delicacy of flavour as well as wholesome stimulant, this Brandy stands unequalled.

HENRI KLASEREI'S FLASK, BRANDY convenient for Travellers, each Flask is warranted to contain the twelfth part of an Imperial Gallon.

Case containing 24 Flasks .... Rs. 22 0

To save all unnecessary correspondence, it may be stated that SOUNDY & Co.'s terms are strictly for Cash. There can be no reason why just and honourable paymasters should be mulcted to make up for the defaults of those who will not or cannot pay, or who require indefinite credit.

THE DOUBLE PATENT
GAZOGENE,
OR
DOMESTIC SODA WATER APPARATUS,

For the immediate production of Hygienic Gaseous Mixtures SODA WATER, SPARKLING LEMONADES, CARBONATED WATER, MINERAL WATER, &c., &c., &c.,

The IMPROVED DOUBLE PATENT GAZOGENE is made to hold six bottles of Soda Water, and as the cost of one charge to produce the six bottles is less than three annas, it reduces the Soda Water to the cost of about six annas per dozen bottles.

The Soda Water, Carbonated Water, &c., &c., will keep for days without deterioration.

THE IMPROVED
DOUBLE PATENT GAZOGENE

is an ingenious contrivance for placing at the disposal of private Individuals an Apparatus by which the most refreshing and healthy beverages can be produced at a very trifling cost, and in which the operator can ensure having pure water employed.

It is impossible to enumerate the thousand and one delightful drinks that can be produced by the use of the Gazogene with various flavouring mediums ; even the most celebrated MINERAL WATERS can be closely imitated by using the required ingredients.

Price of the Improved GAZOGENE of the Six Soda Water Bottle Size, with two boxes of Powders, each box containing twelve charges, Twenty Rupees. Net Cash.

GAZOGENE POWDERS.

Twelve Blue-papered Powders
Twelve White-papered Powders
Twelve Yellow-papered Powders
All enclosed in one hermetically sealed Tin Box.

Rs. Two per Box, or Rs. 20 per dozen Boxes. Net Cash.

N.B. The Three Twelve Powders combined produce 72 bottles of Carbonated Water or of Soda Water,—computing the size of ordinary Soda Water Bottles.

To prevent misunderstanding SOUNDY & Co. beg to state that their terms are

For Cash only

Parties wishing to have a Monthly or Quarterly supply of the Gazogene Powders, can be furnished accordingly by payment in advance.

An illustrated descriptive Pamphlet sent free by post on application.

SOUNDY & Co.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

CASH PRICE LIST.

SOUNDY & COMPANY,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BEG to call attention to the reduced prices quoted, and which are for CASH ONLY. To prevent unnecessary correspondence a remittance should accompany orders Illustrated catalogues free by post, on application.

DESPATCH BOXES.

TRAVELLING DESKS, TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, &c.

	Rs.
The "ALLIANCE" DESPATCH BOX AND WRITING DESK, having three folds or openings, presenting a most convenient slope for writing, and allowing a large space for documents, with the following fittings :—cash book and journal, blotting book, two patent inkstands, a supply of paper and envelopes, ivory rule, paper knife, eraser, penknife, scissors, silver pencil and penholder. In best grained Russia, lined with Morocco, fitted with new patent spring lock, and enclosed in solid leather outer case (size 15½ by 11 by 6½)	
The "ARMY AND NAVY" DESPATCH BOX, with three folds or openings, fitted with stationery, cutlery, &c., as above, in best Russia, lined with Morocco, new patent spring lock, in solid leather outer case (size 15½ by 11 by 7)	100
The "LADIES" PRESENTATION WRITING OR DESPATCH CASE (size 12 by 9½ by 5), rounded top, covered with green Morocco, gilt Grecian design, lined with satin-wood, sunk handle, long tubular hinges. Mordan's lock and fastenings, all richly gilt and engraved, fitted with best stationery, cutlery, ivory and silver articles, two inkstands, Morocco blotting cases, &c.	84
The "UNIVERSITY" DESPATCH BOX, with writting slope, and tray for stationery, highly finished, in best Russia leather, size 16 inches	94
The "GLADSTONE" DESPATCH BOX, size 14 in. by in. by 7 in. high, a convenient and portable Desk, with ample space for envelopes and paper, fitted with inkstands, pen-tray, blotting book, the opening forming a writing slope, lined with Mahogany, covered with best Roan leather, with Sunk handles	40

TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, OR TRAVELLERS' WRITING CASES.

LARGE OCTAVO TOURISTS' CASES, with safety ink, light box, paper and envelopes, and loose blotting book, size 9½ by 6 by 2½ inches :—

	Rs.
In Turkey Morocco, lined Roan, gilt double-action lock, or in Russia .... from	18
The STUDENT'S WRITING CASE, octavo, fluted Roan, double-action lock fitted	18
THE ELGIN WRITING CASE .... Cash price	20

The Elgin Writing Case, from its compactness, lightness, and comprehensiveness, supersedes the ordinary despatch boxes and desks in travelling. It is so constructed that it can be expanded and contracted at pleasure. The Elgin Writing Case possesses all the advantages of the Despatch Box, being at the same time only one-third its weight and size. For travelling or campaigning has been pronounced "the best Writing Cases ever invented.'

TOURISTS' EXPANDING CASE, very compact in arrangement, Russia, lined Roan, with gilt double-action lock	20
TOURISTS' QUARTO CASES, as above, size 11½ by 8½ by 2 inches, in Russia, with gilt double-action locks	36
LADIES' PRESENTATION QUARTO CASES, in Russia, gilt elegant, lined with best French watered silk, gilt handle plates, extra gilt and engraved locks, a superb case for presentation	52
SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASES, FOOLSCAP size, fitted, admirably adapted for Indian use, with double-action lock	30
SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASE, large OCTAVO size, lined French Morocco	21
TRAVELLER'S QARTO WRITING CASE, in French Morocco with lock	10

TRAVELLING or DRESSING BAGS, &c.

For Ladies or for Gentlemen.

Handsomely fitted Bags, fitted with Glass Bottles, with Silvered Tops, Comb and Brushes, Cutlery, &c., with abundance of Room for Sundries or Clothes, forming a most complete and convenient Travelling Companion.

First size, best Morocco, 80 Rs.
Large size, best Morocco, 120 Rs.

	Rs.
Neat Hand BAGS or VALISES for Travelling, in strong Grained Leather .... each from	8
"COURIER" or Travelling Bags with Strap, for Gentlemen .... each from	8
LEATHER WORK-BASKETS of very elegant form, in best Morocco Leather, lined with Silk, finished in the best style, in three sizes, beautifully fitted. Rs. 26, Rs. 34, and	38
LEATHER WORK BOXES, fitted, covered Morocco, with Embossed border, very pretty	42
The "TATTING" Companion, baloon shape, Morocco and Silk, fitted	12
Very Elegan Ladies' WORK CASES, in bright Grained Morocco, with sunk handle, lined and fitted	36
ELEGANT CASES, fitted with Instruments, Cutlery, &c., for Ladies' use, in Russia leather	18
Ladies' HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, beautifully finished, in Morocco leather, lined with Silk	42
Ladies' GLOVE BOXES, Morocco, with Gilt mounts	14
Ladies' SCENT CASES, Morocco covered, with three bottles, lock, with spring at the back of the lid	8

SOUNDY AND COMPANY,
HUMMUM STREET.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

SLIGHT inquiry for Colabas, Mazagons and Port Canning shares.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	—
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	605
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	167½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,500
80,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	310
20,000	275	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	370
41,000	200	all	5 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	180
37,096	250	125	4 do.	National Bank of India	126
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,625
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	165
1,750	2,000	2,0[illegible]	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,025
4,000	2,000	1,40[illegible]	Nil	Port Canning	295

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250pe	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,100
200	2,000	1,100	100do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
250	3,330	850	60do.	Alexandra Press Co.	550
150	12,000	1,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,800
200	2,000	all	375do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,150
200	500	all	93do.	Do. New	540
500	1,880	all	300do.	Colaba Press Co.	7,200
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	2,100
150	2,500	a[illegible]	300*	Fort Press Co.	9,800
300	2,000	1,000	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,000
200	6,000	all	246 pe	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,450
200	5,000	1,500	150 pe	Imperial Press Co.	1,330
1,000	5,000	2,000	100 pe	Kurrachee Press Co.	185
2,000	400	350		Morus Press & G. Co.	350
125	2,500	all	450*	Prince of Wales Press	2,500
225	2,000	750	200 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,300
150	2,000	all	130 p	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Per share for the half-year.

[illegible]

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible] Spinning	2,0[illegible]
100	2,000	all	150p.s	Great Eastern	1,525
2,300	1,000	all	80 p.s	Manockji Petit's	785
500	2,500	all	80 p.s	Oriental	1,600
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,530

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

	2,500	1,500	135 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	870
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	30
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
3,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	390ex.d.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	75	Jan. '36	Bank of Bombay	16
45	3½	...	Do. China	6¾
200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1½
...			East India Bank's	22
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	68½	May '67	Royal Bank	5
130	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial	1½

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

[illegible]

EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

[illegible]and-a-halfpercent	114½
[illegible]percent	107
[illegible]percent	97¾
Four & half percent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five percent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103¼
15years' Debenture Loans	108
10years' do. do	106¾
5years' do. do.	102
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112½
Do. Do. Market Rate	112½

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereign each	Rs. 10 3
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolas	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196-76

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, July 20.)

Mr. H. Matthews to officiate as Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Rohilcund, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Charles Mackenzie Armstrong, or until further orders, with effect from the 18th of April last.

Mr. William Ostliffe Adams Beckett to officiate, until further orders, as Deputy Commissioner of Julpigooree, in addition to his present duties as Special Deputy Commissioner for the settlement of the Bhutan Dooars. He will continue to officiate in the third grade of Deputy Commissioners.

Mr. Frederick Grant, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Julpigooree, to have charge of the Sub-Division of Fallacottah.

The above two appointments will have effect from the 1st instant.

Mr. Charles Augustus Skipwith Bedford, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Hazareebaugh, to have charge of the Sub-Division of Burhee.

Mr. Herbert Maitland Hinde, officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, Julpigoore, is transferred to Chota Nagpore.

Mr. Henry Thoby Prinsep to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. Horace Abel Cockerell, or until further orders.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice has been pleased to appoint Mr. Robert Henry Wilson to be Registrar of Parsee Marriages under Act XV. of 1865, within the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Henry Beverly, or until further orders.

Mr. Charles Mackenzie Armstrong, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Rohilcund, leave for two months, from the 18th of April last.

Mr. Andrew George Wilson, Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Burhee Sub-Division, for fifteen days, to enable him to appear before the Standing Medical Committee at the Presidency.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta has granted to the Revd. G. F. Popham Blyth, M.A., Chaplain of Barrackpore, three months' leave of absence from the 1st proximo.

Mr. James Cockburn, District Superintendent of Police, Purneah, is re-appointed to officiate in the second grade of District Superintendents of Police from the 30th ultimo, the date of Mr. Thomas Weldon's departure on furlough.

Mr. H. W. J. Bambar, officiating District Superintendent of Police, Jessore, to officiate in the third grade of District Superintendents of Police, with effect from the date on which he took charge at Jessore.

Mr. William Ostliffe Adams Beckett to officiate, until further orders, as Subordinate Judge of Julpigooree, with effect from the 1st instant.

Mr. Samuel Wright to officiate as Judge of the Courts of Small Causes at Dacca, Narainganje, and Boher, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Obhoy Coomar Dutt, or until further orders.

Mr. Oliver Stokes Stack to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Shahabad, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. William Dering Pratt, or until further orders. This cancels the orders of the 23rd ultimo appointing Mr. Stack to officiate as District Superintendent of Monghyr.

Mr. Thomas Groyther Charles to be an Assistant Superintendent of Police, Shahabad, from the date on which he may be relieved of the charge of that district by Mr. Oliver Stokes Stack.

Lieutenant William Brereton Birch, late Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, leave for three months, from the 20th instant.

Mr. A. J. Sheridan, Medical officer of Beerbhoom, for one month.

Surgeon J. Macdonald, officiating Civil Surgeon of Cuttack, is allowed one month's subsidiary leave from the 20th instant, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough on medical certificate.

The services of Surgeon Robert Faure Hutchinson, Civil Surgeon of Patna, on leave, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

The leave granted to Captain Hardress Edmond Waller, District Superintendent of Police, Monghyr, under orders of the 23rd ultimo, is cancelled at his own request.

Captain R. C. Daubuz, R. E., Executive Engineer, second grade, Dacca Division, leave for one month, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on leave on medical certificate.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 6th July.

The following postings are ordered:—

Lieut.-Col. W. K. Hawkins to general duty at Madras.

Major A. E. Bowen, to general duty at Secunderabad.

The following removal and appointments are ordered:—

Colonel A. K. C. Kennedy, Staff Corps, to officiate as Commandant 17th Native Infantry, during the absence of Col. S. J. Batten, or until further orders.

Captain R. B. Commins, Staff Corps, from attached 8th N. I. to 2nd Wing Subaltern 8th Native Infantry, vice Ellis, who vacates.

Captain C. de L. Gostling, Staff Corps "to attached" 23rd Light Infy.—To join.

The leave of absence granted to Captain Balfour, Staff Corps, "attached" 20th Native Infantry, in G. O. C. C. 18th June 1870, is cancelled at that officer's request.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to sanction the transfer of Lieut. F. Roberts from No. 4 to 7 battery 5th brigade Royal Artillery, and Lieutenant E. V. Stanbridge, from the latter to the former battery,—pending the approval of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

The following appointment is ordered:—

F. P. L. Stafford, Staff Corps, from general duty at Madras to officiate as Wing Officer 7th Native Infantry—to join.

The undermentioned officers have passed tests set opposite to their names:—

Madras, 4th July 1870.

Captain V. E. Law, Cavalry, Genl. List—Persian, high proficiency.

Lieut. (Bt. Capt.) F. H. Tyrrell, 3rd Light Infy.—Persian, high standard.

Captain W. D. B. Ketchen, Cavalry, General List.—Hindustani, higher standard.

Asst. Surgn. E. F. Brockman, Medical Dept.—Hindustani, lower standard.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 13th July.

Remounts.—The Commander-in-Chief directs it to be notified that the selections of officers' chargers from the Remounts of the season 1870-71, will take place on Friday the 8th August 1870.

The following removals are ordered:—

Assistant Surgeon P. N. Mookerjee, from d. d. Deputy Inspector General's Department, Pegu Division—to Dy. Inspector General's Department, Presidency Division, at the public expense.

The following order is confirmed:—

28th April 1870.—By the Officer Commanding 5th brigade Royal Arty., appointing 2nd Captain J. E. Gubbins, to perform the duties of Gunnery Instructor to the 5th brigade Royal Artillery, during the absence on leave of 2nd Captain J. H. P. Anderson, or until further orders.

Leave of absence:—

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Surgeon-Major S. H. Fasson, 5th brigade Royal Artillery, from 12th May to 27th September 1870, on the recommendation of a medical board.

Royal Horse Artillery—Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Couchman, "D" brigade, to England for six months, from 15th July 1870, or date of departure—Urgent private affairs, in anticipation of the sanction of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

21st Foot.—Ensign C. H. Wyndham, 1st battalion, from 27th June 1870, or date of departure—Madras, s. c., to appear before a medical board.

21st Foot.—Ensign C. H. Wyndham, 1st battalion, to England, via the overland route, and to embark from Madras, on medical certificate, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board—Unfit to do duty with troops.

Staff Corps.—Major T. O'Neill, doing general duty at Bangalore, in extension from 16th to 30th June 1870, inclusive [illegible]

[illegible]

Inspector Leslie to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Mozuffernuggur, during the absence on leave of Mr. William Lumley Louis, or until further orders.

Mr. James Charles Ellis, Civil Surgeon of Etah, to take charge of the duties of Civil Surgeon at Mynpoorie, as a temporary arrangement.

Mr. F. W. Saunders is confirmed in his appointment of Civil Surgeon of Lullutpore.

Mr. Charles Alexander Battenburgh, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Jhansie, to Jeloun in the same capacity, during the absence on deputation of Captain Frank William Chatterton, officiating Assistant Commissioner, or until furter orders.

Mr Edward Patrick Finn, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Lullutpore, to Jhansie, in the same capacity, vice Mr. C. A. Battenburgh, or until further orders.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—23RD JULY.

London...	Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10 Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. [illegible]
	Iron Ships Cotton [illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
[illegible]	[illegible] P. Smith	Hutcheson	Rangoon, May 22.
24	China	Steward	Put back from Suez.
	H. M. S. Nymph	—	Trincomalee.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Martaban (s)	Hibbert	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Apis (s)	Voidich	Trieste.
24	Stockbridge	Rickett	Calcutta.
	Golconda	Coleman	Aden and Suez.

The steamer Euphrates, to the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, began to load on Saturday last.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

July.		
21	Mongolia (s)	Suez.
	Star of Greece	London.

DEPARTURE.

July.		
20	Scotia	

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
18	Dhollerah	Nott	London.
	Himalaya (s)	Atkinson	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

July.			
16	Oriental (s)	Smith	Rangoon.
	Great Victoria	Kerr	Calcutta.

Passengers arrived per Himalaya.—Mr. G. Thom, Major Swanston.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s steam packets leave Bombay on every WEDNESDAY morning, and the following are the closing hours:—

The Mails close at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on every Tuesday.

The after-packet remains open till 6 A.M. on Wednesday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of 8 annas is prepaid by stamp in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received up to 4 P.M. on Tuesday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several branch post offices is 5 P.M.

Late letters may be posted at the Pier P. O. till 7 A.M on Wednesday.

MAILS VIA BRINDISI.

Arrangements having been made for the experimental transmission of mails from India to the United Kingdom via Brindisi, Letters and Newspapers (not paskets of Books or Patterns), superscribed, by the senders, with the words "via Brindisi" and fully prepaid at the enhanced rates noted below, will be forwarded by the route mentioned—

Letters ....10 8 per ½ oz. each
Newspapers .... 2 8 per 4 ozs. each

Letters and Newspapers for countries the route to which lies through the United Kingdom, superscribed with the words "via Brindisi," and fully prepaid at the rate published for the Marseilles route, together with 2 annas per ½ oz. each additional for Letters, and 8 pies per 4 ozs. each additional for Newspapers, will also be forwarded by the route mentioned.

Registered covers may be forwarded by this route on payment of the Registration Fee of 4 annas each in addition to the postage.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on Wednesdays, August 3, 17, and 31, September 14 and 28, October 13 and 27, November 10 and 24, and December 8 and 22. (Packet will be closed on August 3 at 9 A.M.; after-packet at 10 A.M.)

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamer, will be closed on Wednesdays, August 3 and 31, September 28, October 27, November 24, and December 22. (Packet will be closed on August 3 at 9 A.M.; after-packet at 10 A.M.)

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded of the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations:—

10th August, 7th September, 9th October, 6th November, 4th December 1870, and 1st January 1871.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

[By the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers.]

Leave Bombay for Kurrachee on July 30; August 13, 27; September 10, 26; October 10, 24; November 7, 21; December 5, 19.

Leave Bombay for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee on July 23; August 6, 20; September 3, 17; October 3, 17, 31; November 14, 28; December 12, 26.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Latest hours for posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	At General Post Office. After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	11 A.M.	12 NOON.	10 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhosawul only	7-30 A.M.	......	5 P.M. previous day.
For the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	......	5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	3-30 A.M.	4-30 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, *i. e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	......	5 P.M. previous day

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mail, will be received except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

RAYNER—July 21st, at Egutpoora, the wife of Mr. R. Rayner, G. I. P. Railway, of a son.

DEATH.

GODFREY—July 21st, at Kholapore, the infant son of Lieut. C. W. Godfrey, Bombay Staff Corps.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

PHILLIPS—July 14th, at 7-1 Rawdon Street, Mrs. A. Phillips, of a son.

DOLLMAN—July 18th, at 43, European Asylum Lane, the wife of Mr. Charles Dollman, of a son.

SARKIES—July 17th, at Calcutta, at 45, Canning Street, the wife of M. Sarkies, Esq., of Mirzapore, of a son.

CORNELIUS—July 18th, at Calcutta, the wife of C. Cornelius, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

THEOBALD—July 18th, at 5, Russell Street, Mabel Helen, the youngest daughter of W. Theobald, Esq., of the Geological Survey of India, aged 3½ months.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

WELLS—July 14th, at Oossoor, the wife of S. Wells, M. D., of a son, still-born.

EWART—July 17th, at Madras, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Ewart, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, of a son.

GOLDINGHAM—July 13th, at Kodicarnel, Pulny Hills, the wife of J. D. Goldingham, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

DEATH.

WILSON—July 1st, at Hyderabad, Deccan, James Charles Greathead Wilson, of the Government Telegraph Department, of small pox, aged 30 years, 1 month and seven days, son of Pensioned Senior Apothecary A. G. Wilson.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

CAYLEY—July 15th, at Simla, the wife of Henry Cayley, Esq., of a son.

DeVINE—July 19th, at Landour, the wife of Mr. J. P. DeVine, E. I. Railway, of a son.

CARBERY—July 20th, at Allahabad, the wife of R. J Carbery, Jr., of a son.

FAIRLEY—July 17th, at Roorkee, the wife of J. H. Fairley, Thomason College, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

RICKARD—[illegible] at Masulipatam, Northern [illegible] C.M.S., Frederick Martyn [illegible] H.M.'s Indian Army, son of W. M. [illegible] Devonport, Devonshire, to [illegible] of Colonel F. J Moberly, Royal Engineers.

BRITISH-INDIAN SUB-MARINE TELEGRAPH. [illegible] FALMOUTH, GIBRALTAR, MALTA LINE is now CLEAR. Messages in Code can go [illegible] not allowed in France, Prussia, Wurtemburg and Bavaria.

[illegible] STACEY,
General Superintendent.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 25, 1870.

THE usual recriminations have begun between the belligerents; the French proclaiming, in reply to Prussia's King, that the Hohenzollern candidature was what is called a "plant." About half a century hence we shall probably learn the secret history of the business. But the secret history cannot alter the broad facts that France has been eager to fight Prussia ever since 1866; ever since, indeed, other nations besides herself began to tear up the treaties of 1815, for their and not her profit. The cause of the war is French hatred of German unity. No secret documents are needed to tell us that.

The ball must open soon, now that the Emperor has joined his head-quarters at Nancy. Thence he may either strike at the Rhenish provinces or South Germany. General Lebœuf is to play the part of Berthier to the existing Napoleon—he will be that historic personage "the Major-General." Knowing something of the theatre of the war, but nothing of the positions or the numbers of the troops, speculation would be futile. Which will strike first? Will the war rage in Lorraine and Alsace or Rhenish Prussia and the Palatinate, or even in South Germany? These are the questions that a few days will answer.

OUR contemporary, as usual, when called to account for asserting that India pays "tribute" to England, evades the point at issue. He said the other day that India paid a tribute to her "imperial suzerain," a phrase that implies, if it does not actually mean, that a certain sum is paid annually by India into the imperial exchequer. Nothing of the sort happens. He knows it does not happen; he tells us that he has "taken pains to explain" that it does not happen. Then why persist in asserting and implying that it does? What he calls a "tribute" and a "material sacrifice" is the payment out of Indian revenue and Indian trade of the debts due by India to certain persons in Europe. We do not deny the facts connected with "the Indian tribute;" we affirm the facts; we trust that the facts will continue to exist, and that the English people will never consent to hold India a moment longer than it will pay either in pence or power. The English do not come to India—not even the journalists—to work for nothing; and when our impeccable colleague goes home with large investments in Indian securities he will get his share of the tribute, like other folk, that is he will be paid what is owing to him. The effect upon India of the large payments made in Europe, *may* be just the same as if they "passed through Mr. Lowe's accounts," though we doubt that, since the Indians would have to pay the present tribute and a real tribute too; but the effect is not the same on England, for if the English Government, the "imperial suzerain," received several millions a year from India, the taxation of England would be lessened by that amount; while on the other hand the English Government and the English people would incur the odium of taking tribute from the Indian people. That odium, our native contemporary, who is never tired of showing up the evils inflicted on India by the "foreign element," endeavours to fasten on England by this mischievous talk about a tribute. If "Iltudus the Historian" any where asserts that India pays tribute to England, then "Iltudus the Historian" is just as wrong as his Bombay admirer and backer. We are afraid our contemporary has been studying the *Indian Economist* again, where, amid much that is excellent, these notions about tribute, far better and more logically put, abound. So far as the mere economical question is concerned, we should take no part in the controversy. But the subject has a deep political interest. Our contemporary, and the whole school whence he derives his ideas, headed by the able editor of the *Indian Economist*, want to make England really tributary to India. That, again, would be a fact of no consequence at all were it not that the anti-English doctrines they preach are intended for native consumption, and have for their object the raising of a strong feeling against English rule as a means of exacting tribute from England. Of course, until she falls into her dotage, England will never pay a farthing tribute; but our contemporary and the school he has entered may rouse in the heart of their adopted country an agitation, which if England were not in her dotage, might lead to consequences, painful, not to the original agitators, alas, but as usual to their dupes.

MR. DUNLOP of Jaffna has once more called public attention to the existence of the reef known as Adam's Bridge, which prevents large vessels from passing by the Gulf of Manaar and Palk's Straits into the Bay of Bengal. The only channel at present existing is the Paumben pass on the Madras coast. It has been of great service to the coasting trade since it was deepened to twelve feet many years ago. In 1822 General Cotton was sent to examine the pass four years after, he was again sent there, this time to deepen it, and he succeeded, at very little cost, in obtaining six feet of water; but it was not until many years, perhaps twenty years, after that the channel was deepened to an average depth of eleven or twelve feet. In 1822 the amount of tonnage that passed through Paumben was 17,000 tons; in 1869 the number of craft through the channel was 2,180 of which 62 were steamers, and the tonnage was 202,975. Yet this pass was and is still very imperfect, and ships drawing more than 12 feet had to be lightened in order to get through. The sandbank channel required constant dredging because the bottom rapidly filled with silt, while the reef channel was less obstructed. Sir Arthur Cotton says that in 1828 the engineers wanted to cut through the island of Ramisseram from deep water to deep water, thus forming a channel twenty or twenty-four feet in depth, but that in those days an engineer whose estimate reached £50,000 was thought mad—a complaint that cannot now be brought against authorities, who seem to have a preference for great ideas and vast outlay. The project hinted at by Sir Arthur Cotton is that which Mr. Dunlop desires to see carried out. He proposes that, since Government is too poor and too deeply involved to pay the cost of the undertaking a company should set about it, and he seems to think that the work could be done for £50,000. The distance from deep water to deep water is not more than a mile, and the material to be worked is coral, soft sandstone, and sand. An outlay of £50,000, Mr. Dunlop estimates, would yield a gross return of £24,000 per annum—very tempting to speculators, if well-founded. He tells us that a steamer from Cape Comorin going by Tuticorin, Colombo, Ramisseram to Negapatam would save 300 miles, omitting Tuticorin, 355 miles, and omitting Colombo, 505 miles. If the P. and O. steamers took the Ramisseram channel to Madras they would save 230 miles; the Messageries Imperiales to Pondicherry 245 miles; and the British India steamers to Negapatam would save 285 miles. This includes a visit to Colombo. Moreover, the saving in coal would be enormous, while the only drawback would be the tolls and pilotage fees. The maritime people at the ports in Ceylon affirm that the navigation would be safe all the year round; and Sir Arthur Cotton foresees that, if the channel were made, "the whole trade between Calcutta and the west coast and all Europe" would pass through it. Sir J. D. Elphinstone, who, however we must remember, is a "Ceylon proprietor," has long favoured the project now revived. "I have always held the opinion," he writes to the *Ceylon Observer*, "that few undertakings involving a small outlay, would produce more marked results, as respects the convenience of the whole trade of the coast of India, than the opening of this channel; and it would at once bring Colombo on the highroad for all ships bound from the Bay of Bengal to the Malabar Coast and *vice versa*. Lord Stanley when he was at the India office fully recognised the importance of this work, and treated it as an Imperial question, and I have reason to believe Lord Salisbury also viewed it in that light." Here is a view of the matter which at all events ought to secure the support of all the people who have a special appetite for imperial funds. Mr. Dunlop, however, puts the proposal before the public without that alluring bait, and treats it as a venture that would be useful to commerce and one that would pay. It is for the Government and the public to decide on a matter of such great incidental interest to Colombo. We have done all we deem expedient in setting forth the plan.

H. M. S. NYMPH arrived in Bombay harbour from Trincomalee yesterday.

MR. FITZJAMES STEPHEN'S Hindoo Wills Bill passed into law on Tuesday the 19th. The rule aginst perpetuities is retained. The Act will come into force on the 1st September.

A MADRAS paper mentions that Colonel Douglas Hamilton is to accompany Lord and Lady Napier on their Excellencies' tour through Travancore in September next, and expects that his pencil will furnish the tourists with many reminiscences of the model state.

WE are glad to see in the list of passengers who have left Calcutta by the P. & O. steamer Candia the following name—"For Melbourne, Dr. La Mert." It is a gratifying fact that only two Indian papers have of late admitted this gentleman's advertisements—the "Dacca News" and the "Rangoon Times."

THE Duke of Argyll has willed that "the death of all European uncovenanted officers in India may be reported to him without delay." Verily this out-Herods Herod. His Grace does not seem to be deterred, Nero-like, by the difficulty that there are too many necks for one blow to be effective. When is the terrible decree to be carried out?

WE regret to learn from a contemporary of the death at Nusseerabad, on the 16th, of Major C. H. H. Forbes, of the Bombay Staff Corps, doing duty at that station. The 11th Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, to which Major Forbes recently belonged, has been very unfortunate lately, having lost three officers in the course of eighteen months.

IN a short despatch dated the 5th May last, about the Revenue Survey Reports of 1868-69, the Secretary of State remarks—

> "Colonel Johnstone and his staff performed valuable service while attached to the Huzarah Field Force, in the face of considerable difficulties; and his survey has corrected an error respecting the course of the Indus which is of some geographical importance. It is very gratifying to find that tangible scientific results have been derived from the Huzarah expedition, and that such excellent use was made by Colonel Johnstone of the opportunities for surveying an unknown and explored country, which his employment in that expedition afforded him.
>
> "The Revenue Survey of Sindh under Captain Macdonald has made good progress, and I perceive that it is expected to be completed in the present year, or within about thirteen years of its commencement."

THE telegram from Galle, giving us the substance of the news brought by the China mail, confirms the reports telegraphed direct from China to London, and recounts fresh horrors. Reuter, it will be remembered, telegraphed from London on the 6th instant, as follows:—

> "The following information has been received from Pekin:
>
> "An organised outbreak of the mob took place on the 21st instant, when they massacred all the French priests, M. Rochefort, secretary to the Legation, the French Consul, the Sisters of Mercy, and three Russian subjects.
>
> "The Cathedral has been burned to the ground.
>
> "Order has since been restored."

The China mail does not bring details of this terrible event, but the sentence—"There are rumours that the French Minister and several Russian gentlemen at Pekin have been murdered"—may be accepted as confirmation of the report. There must have been a widespread, carefully organised plot, for on the very same date there was a massacre at Tientsin, the victims being the French Consul and the Sisters of Mercy. At Tientsin, as at Pekin, the Cathedral was burnt down, and in addition the French consulate. At first sight one might suspect there had been only one massacre, and that there was a mistake in naming two places,—so similar are the distressing facts. But an examination of the few details that have been received will show that it would be vain to cherish that hope. The Galle telegram discloses general excitement and anxiety among the foreigners in the north of China. Perhaps we have not heard the last of the massacres. Whether or not, there will be a reckoning demanded some day. The murder of Russian subjects at Pekin will not be overlooked at St. Petersburg, where China seems to be regarded as an interesting and weak neighbour.

THE ENGLISH MAIL PUT BACK.

YESTERDAY morning the P. and O. Co.'s steamer China, which left Bombay in the middle of last week with the mails and passengers for England, arrived in harbour here, having been compelled to put back in consequence of a defect in her machinery. The China, it will be recollected, ought, in usual course, to have left on Wednesday morning, but in consequence of a breakdown of the Malta, the steamer carrying the Australian mails, her departure was postponed for a day. The passengers and mails from Australia were then received from on board the Orissa and the China sailed for Suez on Thursday morning. She had not got two hundred miles from port, however, when snap went a shaft and the vessel came to a standstill. Every effort was made to keep her under weigh but, of course, in the rough weather that was impossible. So she had to lay to for a matter of twenty-four hours and then make the best of her way under canvass back to Bombay, which she reached yesterday morning at about six o'clock. No time was lost by the P. and O. Company in getting ready the Golconda, the steamer which had been intended to carry next Wednesday's mails. She and the China were laid alongside as closely as possible at Mazagon, the mails, passengers, and Company's parcels were trans-shipped, and the Golconda sailed at a few minutes past five o'clock. There were about forty passengers, the most of them from beyond Galle, and these seemed to take even this their second breakdown quite philosophically. The Sumatra will carry the mails on Wednesday next, and the cargo of the China will be transferred to her ere that time.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

By British Indian Cable.

THE WAR.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRUSSIANS.

LONDON, 22ND JULY, AFT.

The Prussians, who at first seemed to be massing their troops between Luxembourg and the Palatinate, are now withdrawing them towards Coblentz and Mayence.

The calling out of the Turkish reserves has been officially denied.

Mr. Gladstone has publicly expressed his disbelief in a secret treaty between France and Denmark.

COUNT BISMARCK AND THE PRINCE OF HOHENZOLLERN.

LONDON, 22ND JULY, 9-12 P.M.

A French Circular has been issued to the French representatives abroad affirming that Count Bismarck had mysteriously prepared Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern as a candidate for the throne of Spain, hoping that France would be obliged to accept his nomination as an accomplished fight (? fact).

It is alleged that the Prussian Cabinet gave an assurance in 1869 that the candidature of a Prussian Prince was impossible.

The French Government have authorised merchant vessels with cargoes on French account laden before the declaration of war to enter French ports and discharge. They will receive safe conduct for their return. Vessels actually in French ports will be allowed thirty days to leave.

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

LONDON, 23RD JULY, NOON.

The *Times* continually blames France. The *Daily News* says that the utterances of the French statesmen show that they have long premeditated war. The *Standard* and *Morning Post* say that if the Duc de Grammont's assertions are true, Prussia is largely answerable for the war.

Count Bismarck flatly denies the allegation of the Duc de Grammont.

The Emperor yesterday received the Legislative (Council). His Majesty said that the war was right when waged with the approval of the country. He had done all that was possible to avert war; whatever the nation by an irresistible impulse dictated, that would be his decision. He would confide the Regency to the Empress during his absence, but would take his son with him that he might learn to serve his country.

The Emperor concluded by saying that he was resolved energetically to pursue his great mission. He was confident of success, because God protected France.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

THE COMMAND OF THE FRENCH ARMY OF THE RHINE.

PARIS, 23RD JULY.

The Emperor's head-quarters are now at Nancy.

General Lebœuf has received the title of Major-General of the army of the Rhine.

The French papers positively contradict the rumoured Prusso-Russian alliance.

BERLIN, 23RD JULY.

The Prussians yesterday blew up the railway bridge across the Rhine at Kehl.

LONDON, 21ST JULY, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day has been dull and heavy.

Fair Dhollera 6¾d.

The Bank of England returns:—

Reserve of Notes	£10,250,000	Dec. £875,000
Bills discounted	£20,187,500	In. £1,812,000
Bullion	£20,375,000	Dec. £625,000

THE MAILS.

ADEN, 23RD JULY, 11-4 A.M.

The Delhi with the outward Indian mails left here for Bombay to-day at 3 A.M.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

By Indian Telegraph.

CALCUTTA, 23RD JULY.

The Bank of Bengal has issued its report. The profits for the half year amount to ten lacs and a half. After providing for bad and doubtful debts, amounting to Rs. 41,141, and carrying forward Rs. 17,512 to the reserve fund, the directors have appropriated Rs. 990,000 to a dividend at the rate of 9 per cent for the year.

The branches have earned 43¾ per cent. on the total profits.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 23rd, 12-50 A.M.—Mail steamer from China signalled.

GALLE, 23rd, 2-14 P.M.—English Mail steamer from Suez signalled.

GALLE, 24th, 11 A.M.—Mail steamer from Bombay signalled.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—24TH JULY, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Red Sea, 23rd July, 11-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 9 hours 12 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Red Sea, 24th July, 3-42 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 10 hours 18 minutes.

America via Red Sea, 23rd July, 6-20 P.M., American time. Time in transit, 12 hours 21 minutes.

Falmouth line clear.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 23rd to 9 P.M. of the 24th July is as follows:—

	To Bombay	Max.		Min.	
From	Kurrachee	5	50	1	11
,,	Calcutta	7	47	2	41
,,	Galle	30	33	9	20

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 16th July, 1870.

Open 1,184½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	77,792	13	8
Merchandize	88,821	7	11
Electric Telegraph	764	5	0
Earth Trains	1,897	8	0
Total Rs.	1,69,276	2	7
Corresponding week last year open 872½ miles ....Total Rs.	1,67,473	4	9
Increase	1,802	13	10

A PAPAL MIRACLE.—We are indebted to the *Gartenlaube* for the following account of a Papal miracle:—"Shortly after Easter an event occurred in Rome which had but few witnesses, and has since been cautiously and timidly whispered though the streets. The scene is at Monte Mario, in the neighbourhood of Villa Melini. Leaning heavily on the arm of an attendant, the Pope climbed the steep ascent. Among a troop of mendicants there was one lame of both feet, who seemed to have a particular claim to the compassion of the benevolent. As his Holiness drew near, the withered countenance of the beggar brightened up; he raised his hands, and every feature seemed to say, 'Master, have pity on me!' Pope Pius went up to him, and when we recollect his very decided *penchant* for miracles, and his firm conviction that he himself is a wonderful instrument of Divine Providence, we can easily comprehend the sequel. Profoundly agitated, he raised his hand and said to the infirm mendicant, 'Arise, take up thy bed and walk!' It is hardly possible to form an idea of the effect produced on the poor sufferer by these words issuing from the mouth of infallibility. He stood a moment as if electrified, and then with sparkling eyes sprang up, and advanced two or three paces. The countenance of the Pope beamed with rapture, but in a few seconds the seemingly healed beggar fell heavily to the ground. Like a soldier pressing forward with desperate energy to the attack of an inexpugnable fortress, the Pontiff cried a second time:—'Arise and walk!' but when the patient sprang up again only to fall down anew, the hands of the Pope trembled, his voice became hoarse, and he repeated the command a third time, stammering. Yet another convulsive effort, and the eyes of the half-savage and filthy Lazarus revealed horribly all his suffering and his disappointment. The face of Pope Pius became deadly pale, and he was borne, half-fainting, to his carriage. In another moment the vehicle was rolling away at a furious pace, while the unfortunate mendicant lay writhing on the street and groaning, 'Madonna, Madonna!'"—*North German Correspondent.*

THE PERSIAN GULF.

FROM the Persian Gulf we learn that the appearance of the Kwangtung, off Bushire, had the effect of restraining the Persian rioters from any further attacks on the grain depôts in the town, and confidence having been restored among British subjects, Colonel Pelly was able to turn his attention to affairs on the Arab Coast. Syud Toorkee had failed to secure the co-operation of any of the littoral Chiefs, whose zeal for his cause had abated with the return of the Wahabee Ameer to his capital, and he decided on acting upon his own resources. Leaving Debaje he struck across to Bunder Abbass and here collected about 400 fighting men, the greater portion of whom he appears to have despatched down the Gulf in two or three buggalows, Toorkee himself following in the Mozuffer, a British vessel. The Mozuffer sailed out of Bunder Abbass on the same morning that Colonel Pelly arrived there in the Kwangtung (the 30th June), with instructions to maintain the regulations for the preservation of the maritime peace. Colonel Pelly immediately followed in the track of the Mozuffer until the following night, but the weather being thick and hazy she was not sighted. The Kwangtung then put into Angaum Sound and remained there till the evening of the 2nd July, when the wind shifting and becoming favorable for Toorkee's descent on the Muscat Coast, Colonel Pelly resumed his cruise, steaming down the Mussendom Straits, and after touching at El-Debbah, Khor Takkan, Sohar and Birka, arrived at Muscat on the 5th July, and informed the authorities of the object of his visit. No tidings having been heard of Syud Toorkee at Muscat, it was hoped that he had gone on to Bombay in the Mozuffer. This however was mere conjecture, as it soon transpired that Toorkee had thought it prudent to return to Bunder Abbass, there to await a more fitting opportunity for renewing his enterprise on the opening of the fair season.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

By Indian Telegraph.

TERRIBLE MASSACRES IN TIENTSIN AND PEKIN.

GALLE, 23RD JUNE, 3-30 P.M.

The steamer Travancore has arrived. She left Hongkong on the 7th, Singapore on the 15th, and Penang on the 17th July.

There is the following news from Japan:—

An insurrection is reported to have occurred in the island of Awa; 1,400 persons are said to have been massacred. The Awa Daimio declares he will exterminate the inhabitants.

The Chinese rose against foreigners at Tientsin on the 21st.

They burnt the French Consulate and French Cathedral and murdered the French Consul and Sisters of Mercy resident there.

There are rumours that the French minister and several Russian gentlemen at Pekin have also been murdered.

Great excitement prevails at Nanking.

The gunboat Opossum and Dwarf have been sent North.

The Shanghai volunteers have been called out.

The troops at Hongkong are under orders to proceed North at a moment's notice.

Despatches have gone to Saigon for French troops.

War appears unavoidable.

THE INDIAN PRESS ON THE WAR.

THE sympathies of the Calcutta press seem to be chiefly with Germany. We find the "Englishman" urging his countrymen to aid the local subscription in aid of the wounded Germans. The "Examiner" questions the propriety of his contemporary's conduct, and blackguards both the combatants:—

> "Our object is to stir no unworthy passions. We have no sympathy with either France or Prussia in this unholy war. We recognise in both two great bullies, each trying to get the advantage of the other, but neither having the slightest claim upon our feelings for forbearance or anxiety to avoid bloodshed. Both wanted war, and it little matters who declared it first. If we will intrude our meddlesome charity in the matter—let us be just as well as generous, and subscribe to aid the sufferers of both armies alike."

The "Indian Daily News" remarks that "it is evident that the Emperor Napoleon is well nigh shut off from the sympathies of Europe; and it will be well for him and his dynasty if his present course, which may be intended to consolidate his power, does not lose him his crown."

What the "Englishman" says on the possibility of England being compelled to strike in may interest our readers:—

> "Our belief in the vital importance of the 'balance of power' passed away with Castlereagh and the statesmen of the old war; our politicians desire to see both France and Germany powerful, but neither the one nor the other dominant. France's strength is no longer held to be England's weakness. A powerful and united German Empire would be the most sincere and the most useful ally of England, if the latter should be again involved in the vortex of a Continental war; for such an Empire, whilst it would modify the preponderance of France in the West, would also serve as the shield of Europe against Muscovite aggression. The only cause, so far as we can at present see, which could possibly drag England into the arena, would be the violation of the guaranteed neutrality of Belgium, or (a more likely contingency) of the Dutch province of Luxemburg. But for French strategic purposes, a campaign opened in Baden or the Palatinate, with Alsace and Eastern Loraine for a base, will be as convenient as one in the valley of the Moselle; whilst Prussia—though to her the occupation of Luxemburg would be most valuable, as giving her the command of the road to Paris—will hardly dare to purchase this advantage at the price of the hostility of England and Italy; and both of these powers are pledged to defend Luxemburg."

In Madras the newspapers give an uncertain sound.

Bangalore, if fairly represented by its "Herald," is of opinion that "the Emperor Napoleon has clearly forced on a conflict with Prussia to suit his own purposes; and that in doing so, his conduct has been so guided, as to intensely exasperate and wound the feelings of the Prussian Royal Family and indirectly our own, besides rousing those of the Prussian nation to a white heat."

The "Pioneer" asserts the existence of a good deal of sympathy with the French; is hard on the German Consul at Calcutta for describing the war as "unprovoked;" and terribly bitter in criticising the language employed by our own Bombay German Consul. At the risk of provoking a breach of the peace we quote the following remarks on the passages about the "French Tyrant" and the "firebrand":—

> "Such a declaration—let the motives which prompted it be what they may—reads to an outsider like balderdash, to a Frenchman it is pure blasphemy, and if one of the Emperor's subjects in Bombay resents the abuse of His Majesty and the threat against his life, it will certainly be no more than is deserved. Patriotism is very grand, but at the same time it will not do to allow even a 'German band' to provoke breaches of the peace. Europe has declared her intention to do her best to 'localise' the war which is threatened, and if a Consul with more patriotism than judgment hopes to come to fisticuffs in Elphinstone Circle he will be disappointed. On the other hand, if the French are willing, there is no reason in the world why they should not deport themselves to some secluded spot, say Madagascar, and have it out quietly and like respectable citizens; but it is the duty of Justices of the Peace to bind over his Teutonic Excellency to abuse his neighbours—in a whisper."

In the "Poona Observer" France has found an out-and-out champion:—

> "Prussia or France? For our parts—France! And we say it frankly. France by all means. We are not going to enter into a discussion as yet upon the merits of the quarrel—seeing that we do not feel equal to judge a matter until we have got the particulars. But, as a matter of sympathy—we say:—France for us. The French are, at any rate, gallant. They, of all people, have kept the head of national honour above the treacly wave of mere considerations of profit. France is far from perfect, no doubt; but we prefer her imperfections to Prussia's. . . . . . . For our parts, we should be glad—with the Netherlands left intact, to see France extend to the Rhine, as one result of this war; and the restoration of Austrian equality in Germany as another."

"Indian Public Opinion" (Lahore) says the demand of France "would have roused the spirit of the smallest state in Europe."

THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

WE are happy to publish the following telegram, received on Saturday from Kurrachee:—"Communication through Russia by the Indo-European Company's line restored, working direct to London. Turkish and Russian routes now in good order."

AN OPERA-CONCERT COMPANY FOR BOMBAY.

WE are glad to hear that Signor Inzoli proposes to do something substantial for the amusement of Bombay next cold season. His idea is, not to attempt an Opera, which he is probably right in considering impracticable at the present time, but to organise an Opera-Concert Company, that will give concerts twice a week during three months of the cold season. It is intended that the Concerts should be given in a suitable house at Breach Candy or Malabar Hill, according as the committee of subscribers shall decide; and further, that they should be open only to subscribers, who are to pay Rs. 50 in advance, Rs. 50 on the arrival of the Company from Italy, and Rs. 50 one month thereafter. The powerful support that Signor Inzoli has already to our knowledge obtained, leads us to expect that the scheme will be carried out. Something of the kind is much needed.

AFGHANISTAN AND PERSIA AT PEACE.

ACCORDING to the "Mofussilite," news has just reached this country from Afghanistan, the substantial purport of which is, that instead of war and strife, there is to be peace and good-will between their Highnesses the Shah of Persia and the Ameer of Afghanistan. "The intelligence received is to the effect that the Governor of Herat has informed Shere Ali that he has received intimation from the son of the Shah of Persia, the Prince Governor of Meshed, that he had received instructions from his royal father to proceed to the Herat and Seistan Frontier, and see that due restitution be made to the subjects of Shere Ali, for all property plundered from them by the border tribes. The Prince, however, unexpectedly detained at Meshed, has had to depute this duty to a deputy of note, for conferences with whom the Governor of Herat has been directed to make due preparations."

This happy termination of a serious dispute our contemporary attributes mainly to the Government of India, and he calls upon us to be thankful that Lord Mayo became Viceroy of India.

THE APPEAL TO THE GERMANS IN INDIA.

GERMANS and the friends of Germany will be gratified to hear that subscriptions in aid of wounded German soldiers are coming in liberally, both in Bombay and Calcutta, many being accompanied by warm expressions of sympathy with the German nation and of condemnation of the conduct of the Emperor of the French. The contributions collected in Bombay amount already to four thousand rupees, and a number of gentlemen, German and others, have promised regular monthly subscriptions so long as the war lasts. The German Consul at Bombay has great pleasure in publishing, by permission, the subjoined letter, which was addressed to him on the very day on which his appeal was seen by the writer, who to the noble enthusiasm of his poet grandfather adds the personal qualifications of distinguished historical scholarship and an intimate acquaintance with the course of modern European politics.

[COPY.]

DECCAN COLLEGE, Poona, July 19th, 1870.

MY DEAR MR. GUMPERT,—Your stirring appeal must have touched the hearts of many who, though not citizens of the German Confederation, are of the old Teutonic stock, and feel that they too would willingly strike a blow by the side of their kinsmen against the Gallic oppressor, if an opportunity were given them. As one of them, I beg you to accept the enclosed small offering to the fund for the relief of the wounded German soldiers, and to inscribe my name for a monthly subscription of 10 rupees for the same object so long as the war continues.

You have rightly described the present ruler of France as a tyrant: a tyrant, as the Greeks understood the word, one who obtained power by putting himself above the law, by turning the arms of the citizens against themselves, by the violation of the most solemn trusts. In each and all of these particulars he improved upon the worst precedents of antiquity, and the most exquisite specimens of violence and perfidy which the career of his uncle—so fertile in both—afforded. From so polluted a source I have always maintained that no permanent good could spring.

His good and bad acts alike have had the same end, the aggrandizement and security of his own dynasty, and for that object he is prepared at any moment to stake the peace of Europe, and the permanent interest of that country which his perfidious family have so cruelly misused. The union of Germany is the best pledge that time could give for the peace of Europe and the moral and intellectual development of the European nations. The French Emperor thinks to retard this great end by playing on the least commendable instincts of the noble French people, the traditional passion for domineering over their neighbours, which his uncle at one time so abundantly gratified,—hoping in this way to revive the tarnished lustre of his rule, and to extinguish the new impulses of Frenchmen for political liberty. May it be the glorious mission of Germany to baffle the imperial despot, and again purchase, by heroic sacrifices, the liberty of Europe! May the sons of those who made year 1813 one of the immortal years of human history be worthy, at this supreme moment, of their fathers! The hearts and hopes of all who hate violence, oppression and falsehood will be with them.—I remain, yours sincerely,

(Signed) WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.

MESSRS FRAISSINET'S STEAMERS.

WE published the other day a letter from a gentleman who has made the voyage from Bombay to Europe by the French steamer Afrique, complaining that the treatment and arrangements on board were not such as the passengers had a right to expect. It is due to the public that these complaints, when they come well authenticated, should be made known; and we have no doubt the enterprising Marseilles merchants who own the Afrique will ascertain for themselves what truth there is in the statements of her passengers. We wish heartily to see their efforts rewarded with success, and are glad to be able to publish the following complimentary letter addressed to Captain Martino of the Europe (another of Messrs Fraissinet's) by first class passengers who lately made the voyage from Bombay to Marseilles in that steamer:—

S. S. Europe, near Suez, 20th May 1870.

DEAR SIR,—As so many of the passengers are about to leave the steamer, we, the undersigned, before their disembarkation, wish to express our united thanks for an appreciation of the uniform kindness and attention to the comfort of the passengers, on the part of yourself and the officers of the steamer.

No wish has been expressed by any of the passengers which you have not endeavoured to satisfy to the utmost of your power.

We were very much pleased to see the great care and attention paid to one of our number who has been a confirmed invalid during the whole passage from Bombay to Suez.

Though sailing in a ship commanded and manned by those speaking a different language from our own, we cannot but feel that we could not have been more comfortable in an English vessel.

In conclusion, we beg to express our best wishes for yourself, officers, and the good ship under your command.

Signed by Lieut.-Col. C. C. Mason, M. S. C., [illegible] Rev. W. Moody Blake, T. J. Ferguson, Esq., Major F. Davidson, B. S. C., Captain Hunter, R.A., Lieut. B[illegible], R. E., Captain Brown, Bom. S. C., A. B. Dunlop [illegible], Esq., W. H. Middleton, Esq., C. Douglas, Esq., Captain Smith, Ben. Infty., J. Neuberg, Esq., J. W. Wood, Esq., Capt. Macdonald, B. S. C., Captain Upperton, Fane's Horse, Dr. Richmond, B. M. S., Captain Rainsford, B. N. I., W. Knox Pounroy, Esq., T. Dyer, Esq., Mrs. E. F. Hart, Mrs. E. J. Neuberg, Mrs. J. D. Blake, J. Hudson, Esq., Mrs. Davidson, and Mrs. Douglas.

To Captain Martino, commanding s. s. Europe.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 24th July, 8 P.M.—Communication through Russia by the Indo-European Company's line restored. Working direct with London. Turkish and Russian routes now in good order.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

THE INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF DUPLEIX AT PONDICHERRY.

SATURDAY the 16th instant will long be remembered in Pondicherry, as the day on which the statue of the illustrious Dupleix was inaugurated in that city. The day, which was by official notification to be observed as a public holiday, had been looked forward to with expectation by the inhabitants, and during the whole of Saturday the town was *en fête*, large numbers of natives having come in from the interior to join in the festivities. The weather, we may mention, was highly auspicious, a thunder storm which had occurred on the previous night having cleared the atmosphere, so that with a deliciously cool temperature the games provided for the early part of the day were entered into with great zest.

The occasion had also been taken advantage of for laying the foundation stone of the Hotel-de-Ville about to be erected. For this purpose a procession was formed at Government house shortly after five o'clock, and the foundation stone was laid with ceremony by His Excellency the Governor.

The procession then reformed, and proceeded to Dupleix Square, in which stands the statue by the Avenue Dupleix, which was decorated with columns of evergreens and flowers, garlands, flags, &c. Between the statue and the pier a large pavilion had been erected, and from it Madame Bontemps and the ladies of the town viewed the ceremony. The unveiling of the statue by His Excellency was saluted by loud applause, and the firing of fifteen guns. The statue represents Dupleix in a Court dress, with wig and long riding boots. The right leg is in advance of the left; and in his right hand he holds a plan of Pondicherry, while the left rests easily on the hilt of his sword.

Immediately after the unveiling of the statue, M. Bontemps (the Governor) delivered the following speech in French, and which we have translated for the benefit of our readers:—

"Gentlemen,—Dupleix, the great man to whose memory we are now doing honour, was the man by whom the French name has been rendered most illustrious in India. The aptitudes of his genius were many, and he applied them successively to the exact sciences, to commerce, to administration, to politics, and to strategy. To Dupleix is due the inauguration of that powerful policy which has made the European element to prevail in India, and which our neighbours the English have followed and developed with so much success. He it was who struck the first blow at the prestige of the great native armies by holding them in check with a handful of brave Frenchmen. But that which rises above all amongst the glorious souvenirs which survive him, is the feeling of his high probity, his disinterestedness, and his ardent love for the glory of France. The great English nation has again done honour to itself in rendering justice to these several titles, by the voice of writers who gained their information and noble inspiration on the spot. Joseph Francois Dupleix was born on 1st January 1697, at Landrecies, province of Hainaut, of which his father was Fermier-General. He received a solid education directed to the nautical art, but which he extended by preference to the study of mathematics as applied to the art of the engineer. Forced, however, into the commercial profession by the express wish of his father, he soon distinguished himself in the study of economic science, his object being to make himself acquainted with the reciprocal wants of nations, the resources and products of divers climates,—in a word, the laws of high commerce. It was then at the age of 19 that he commenced to make in a merchant ship a voyage of several years' duration to the American colonies, the Coast of Africa, and the Indian Ocean. Returning to France in 1720, stored with special knowledge of the great commerce beyond the seas, Dupleix found his father provided with the post of a director of the East India Company, recently organised. It was by his father's influence that he was appointed first councillor to the Superior Council of Pondicherry and Commissaire of the troops. Leaving Lorient for his destination in the month of May 1721, in the Company's ship Atalante, he did not reach Pondicherry till 10th August 1722, the ship having had to put into a harbour in the American Islands. As member of the Superior Council of Pondicherry, Dupleix at once contributed to the setting right of the affairs of the Company, which were then in a bad state: he went on several missions in India and in China, and inaugurated that important branch of commerce, consisting in the exchange of products with the neighbouring regions, and called *commerce d'Inde en Inde*. Till then, the operations had only been between India and Europe. However, the comparative youth of Dupleix, his superior merit, his success, and the favour of which he was the object in his first steps, drew upon him jealous enmities, which induced him to leave the administration of the affairs of the Company in the month of December 1726. He profited by that incident, for he then acted only on his own account, and greatly increased his fortune in a few years. In the year 1729, the Company recalled him to the Superior Council, which he joined on 3rd July, and in a short time afterwards gave him the command at Chandernagore, with the title of Directeur-Général and President du Conseil Provincial of that establishment. Dupleix left Pondicherry in September 1731, in the ship Saint Pierre, and found Chandernagore in ruins, abandoned by most of the inhabitants, and deserted by commerce. It was a colony to create anew. The genius of Dupleix did not fail at that difficult task, and it was there that it commenced to manifest itself in its most brilliant aspects. In less than three years, Chandernagore was re-established, surrounded by fortifications, frequented by numerous vessels maintaining considerable commerce with Persia, the coast of the Gulf of Bengal, the factories of the interior, the Malabar Coast, the Red Sea, the archipelago of Sunda, China, and Japan. Prosperity had taken the place of misery, isolation, and demoralisation. And it was in great part with his own capital that Dupleix had realised that great work. The sojourn at Chandernagore has not only enabled him to prove himself an eminent administrator; he had come to the conviction of the feebleness and the decline of the Indo-Mogul Empire, and already dreamed of the substitution of European domination for that of the native sovereigns. Placed in the midst of these Governments, and in constant relations with them, he was able to know the circumstances and the disastrous effects of the invasion of Delhi by the Mahrattas, in 1735, and of that much more terrible invasion of Nadir Shah in 1739. Thus he found himself well informed, convinced, and full of confidence in his grandiose aspirations when, after ten years of most brilliant administration at Chandernagore, he was called to the post of Governor General of the French establishments existing in India and of all those which might afterwards be founded. Dupleix had married, at Chandernagore, on 17th April 1741, a descendant of the Portuguese family of Castro, widow of M. Vincens, member of the Superior Council of Pondicherry, a lady of great merit, versed in the languages of the country, and who was his first auxiliary in his diplomatic relations with the Rajahs. They arrived at Pondicherry from Chandernagore on 13th January 1742. Dupleix entered on his functions next day. His first efforts tended to free the town and its environs from the ruins caused by the incursions of the Mahrattas, to repress abuses and waste, and to give to the administration and to commerce a new impulse. Taking advantage of the title of Nabob, which had been conferred upon him by the Grand Mogul, and which had also been conferred upon Goveror Dumas, his predecessor, he extended his relations with the native princes; then, contrary to the parsimonious instructions of the Company, which arrived too late for his decision, he repaired at his expense the fortifications of Pondicherry, a measure of urgent necessity in presence of the spirit of hostility which surrounded him. He now possessed a fortune of several millions, provided by his personal commercial operations and the inheritance of his father. Thus sustained and prepared, he could escape from the imminent dangers from rival Europeans, and faced war with success. It was meanwhile, at the end of the year 1746, that, by means of a handful of French soldiers, he dispersed the army of the Nabob of the Carnatic before Madras, and repelled it afterwards from the Fort of Saint Thomas. The grand aims of Dupleix then commenced to be realised; the renown of his puissance was exalted even to the Court of Delhi; he foresaw for France the first rank among the European nations established in India, and as a consequence the engrossing of all the commerce, and the extension of our territorial possessions. The siege of Pondicherry, victoriously sustained, in 1748, during thirty-eight days in open trenches and against a much superior force, soon came to carry to its height the splendor of his name. The Great Mogul on that occasion awarded to him the titles of Khan, Mansoubdar, Nabob, Mouzaftar Sing, Bahadoor—which mean, Noble, General, Governor, invincible warrior, and hero. And King Louis XV. created him Marquis, and Commander of the Royal Orders of Saint Michael and the Saint Esprit. Unhappily for France the peace of Amiens, known in India at the commencement of 1749, ruined the advantages of that grand situation, in re-establishing the respective possessions of the European powers on the footing on which they had stood before the war. The indomitable energy of the great man did not fail before such a reverse. Concentrating all the efforts of his genius and his political combinations, he made strong alliances amongst the Rajahs, interfered in their rivalries and their struggles, sustained some of them against others by his counsels and by our arms, dazzled the natives by means of heroic exploits, such as the taking of Ginjee and the death of Nazir Singh, served as arbiter to the conquerors, and thus arrived to invest the man of his choice as Viceroy of the Deccan. As a token of thankfulness for that latter service Dupleix received the title of Nabob of the Carnatic, with all the country to the south of the Kistna, even to Cape Comorin: the fortress of Valdaour and its territory; the title of Munsub; the confirmation of the right to coin money; that of raising 7,000 sabres; and at last divers concessions of *aldées* which came to join with those previously obtained of the districts of Villenour and of Babour. He then found himself master of Southern India and of 35 millions of natives, with an irresistible influence, sustained by the thankfulness of allies, of whom he himself had [redacted] That was in 1751. But [redacted] Majesty the Empress for [redacted] initiative of this national measure. In 1867 His Excellency the Ministre expressed to the Gover[illegible] colonies the desire which Her Majesty had to see honoured by a durable [illegible] the names of men who have left noble examples susceptible of developing in the bosoms of populations the sentiment of patriotism and of duty. The occasion was propitious; I asked the bronze, and it was given to us by the benevolent solicitude of His Excellency Admiral Rigault de Genonilly, our Minister, then the colony having voted all the necessary funds, the statue was made—and now see it inaugurated. Vive l'Empereur! Vive l'Imperatrice! Vive le Prince Imperial!"

The above speech was received with loud applause.

In the evening the statue and the Avenue Dupleix were brilliantly illuminated with Chinese lanterns and blue and red fire.

AN AFFRAY AT MADRAS.

ON the night of Monday (July 18), at about eleven o'clock, three soldiers belonging to H. M.'s 45th Regiment were admitted into the Regimental Hospital with very severe wounds about their faces and other parts of their bodies. The men were bleeding a great deal, and according to the account given by the men themselves as to the manner in which they came by the wounds, it would appear that as they were walking along a road in Royapettah, not far from the Madras Club, one of them accidently stumbled against a little Mahommedan boy and knocked him down. The soldier picked up the little boy and was then assaulted with a club by a Mahommedan man. The other soldiers went to the assistance of their comrade when a crowd collected, and a regular affray took place. The police came to the spot. The soldiers were beaten on their heads with sticks, and it would seem that the native police constables used their batons against the men of the 45th Regiment pretty freely. All this is said to have occurred between six and seven o'clock. The soldiers were taken to the tannah station at Royapettah, where they were delayed, notwithstanding the severity of the wounds they had received, and the bleeding from the wounds which was taking place, till long after ten o'clock. The men, at least two of them, are reported to have been perfectly sober when they came into the hospital. The Commanding Officer of the regiment has brought the matter to the notice of the Commissioner of Police, who we have no doubt will make a searching enquiry into the case and elicit the real facts, and if the police are to blame take proper notice of their conduct.—*Madras paper.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE epitaph written of yore upon an unsuccessful architect would, if slightly altered, do honour to the head of the Indian Public Works Department.

Lie heavy on him earth, for he
Laid many a rotten load on thee.

—*Englishman.*

WE regret to announce the death yesterday morning (July 19) of Mr. W. Powell, Estimator of the Chief Engineer's Office of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway. Mr. Powell died very suddenly, and was buried last evening. It is reported the unfortunate gentleman poisoned himself.—*Lucknow Times.*

FINANCE BY COURTESY.—Finance in India reminds us of the stone and inscription reported to have been found upon the bank of an Irish stream. "When this stone is out of sight, it is not safe to ford this river." It—we mean the Finance—never is in sight, that we are aware.—*Englishman.*

CANTONMENT DISCIPLINE.—A writer at Morar says that Brigadier-General Olpherts, C.B. and V.C., has arrived and assumed command of this station. Major-General Vaughan, C.B., will leave this shortly for England I believe. The first thing which the Brigadier has found fault with, is that the natives in the cantonment are not sufficiently respectful; he has therefore issued an order that every native, rich or poor, shall pay due respects to Europeans.—*Calcutta Examiner.*

WE recently recommended that the committee appointed to the investigation of the Gun Carriage Agency accident should be directed to report also upon the new European infantry barracks here, as well as our public buildings generally. We are glad to hear that the Supreme Government have in a measure adopted the suggestion, by ordering the committee to extend their enquiries to the barracks. We look with confidence to our very necessary proposal being applied in its entirety.—*Pioneer*, July 22.

THE ship Simla (not the P. & O. Simla) which left the port a day or two ago, returned to Calcutta on Monday (July 25) for examination, having grounded on a lump off Fisherman's Point. She will have to discharge her cargo and probably go into dock. She was in charge of a master pilot. This grade of the Marine Service complain that they do not get a sufficient amount of work to "keep their hands in," and that the service is deteriorating for want of sufficient occupation. If this be so, Government should look to it. We are not aware how far this grounding of the Simla may be accounted for by such a fact, but the officiating Master Attendant might well look into the matter.—*Indian Daily News.*

MEN have been before now content to starve that they might leave to posterity a great name or a great work, and have not even thought celebrity too dearly bought by death; but Syud Ahmed Khan is of another mind. He will be virtuous, and yet have his cakes and ale,—and thinks it no derogation to ask payment for doing good. To set a good example to his countrymen, he applied for a scholarship for his son, and to encourage travel to England he applied for eighteen months' leave "with the special indulgence of drawing full pay and of counting the leave towards pension." When at home, the son began to study for the bar, and what with one expense and another, Syud Ahmed, in order to get back to his work in Benares and to make his travels of use to his countrymen, applied for an advance of £240. The Syud was not refused, so we may expect him in India about October next. It is of course good that Syud Ahmed Khan's should be cherished, and, if possible, propagated, and we confess to an admiration of the Moulvie for the absence of that *mauvaise honte* which keeps most men from asking freely for what they want.—*Pioneer.*

THE Government of the N. W. Provinces, in conference with the Supreme Government, has determined to adopt a house tax as the means of realizing a sum of 13 lakhs towards provincial expenditure. The various civil officers have been called upon for opinions as to the best method of levying it. The tax, though new to the North-West, is already in operation in Madras and Bengal. In Madras, the paying capacity of the tenant is determined by the style of his dwelling—terraced, tiled, or thatched; the man without a roof presumably being exempt. Half an anna per mensem satisfies the liability of the owner of a modest chuppa whilst the more pretentious shelter of a flat mud roof is appraised at 12 rupees a year. We do not wish to question the value of the classification adopted in Madras, but here it would mean next to nothing: the fashion of the native's house being determined by the material available for its construction, the use of tiles or straw ordinarily denoting no gradation in worldly means. Unless the machinery for realization be very carefully adjusted, the tax may be made most oppressive to the poorest classes (in the hands of the village punchayet), and while it becomes a question whether the man who can only justly be assessed at half an anna a month should not be altogether exempt, it is certain that 12 rupees a year by no means reaches the capabilities of (for instance) the wealthy zemindar. We are far from admitting that the tax is the best that could be devised, but since it is to be, we shall be doing some small service in discussing its provisions, and the system of its application, hereafter. This we hope to do. —*Pioneer.*

THE DISPUTE BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The following from the *Illustrated London News* [illegible] matters that [redacted] re-settlement [illegible] cupation of Paris; and, secondly, by the nego[illegible] with the King of Holland for the sale of that portion of Luxemburg which continued, until last year, to form part of the Germ[illegible] man dialect is still the language of the common people.

The counter-claim of Germany is, that France shall evacuate in behalf of Germany the ancient provinces of Lorraine and Alsace, two provinces which France wrested from Germany in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. It is true that no German Government since the conclusion of the Treaties of Vienna has put forward this claim; but persuasion of its rightfulness is rooted in the minds of the German peoples; and this sentiment is shared and fostered by the *litterateurs* of Germany. Moreover, it must not be forgotten that, in 1792-3, Austria invaded France, with the object of reconquering Alsace and Lorraine; also that, in 1815, the Prussian Plenipotentiary at the Congress of Vienna demanded the retrocession of the said provinces to Germany—a demand which was only frustrated by the opposition of the Russian and British Plenipotentiaries.

In order to make the extent of this counter-claim clear to our readers, we may explain that the province of Alsace is substantially co-terminous with the departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine; and that the duchy of Lorraine (excluding Bar) is nearly co-terminous with the departments of the Moselle, the Meurthe, and the Vosges. Thus the German popular and literary claim is that France shall evacuate five departments.

On the other hand, the demand of the French *Chauvinist* or annexationist party is that Germany shall evacuate for the benefit of France, (1) the Bavarian Palatinate, (2) Rhenish Hesse, and (3) the cis-Rhenan portion of the Prussian dominions. In addition to this, the same party would complete the purchase of (4) the grand duchy of Luxemburg from the King of Holland, in spite of the opposition of, and at the cost of a war with Germany.

The frontier question, therefore, between France and Germany naturally falls under three heads—namely, Alsace and Lorraine; the Rhenish provinces of Prussia, Hesse, and Bavaria; and Dutch Luxemburg.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

At the time when Martin Luther commenced his controversy with Pope Leo X., these provinces were in the undisputed possession of the German Empire, and were inhabited by people of German race and German tongue. In the middle of the sixteenth century King Henry II. of France, taking advantage of the weakness of the German Empire, which ensued on the great religious schism and civil war, seized the Lorraine districts or dependencies of Metz, Toul, and Verdun (A.D. 1552). During the Thirty Years' War the French Government, partly by conquest and partly by purchase from a dependent vender, acquired the greater part of Alsace, and in 1681 Louis XIV. surprised Strasburg and annexed such other portions of Alsace as had not been previously incorporated with France. He even extended his conquests beyond the proper boundary of Alsace to Landau and the river Queitch. During that century the French army often overran Lorraine, but as often gave it back to its Dukes on the re-establishment of peace. But eventually, during the War of the Polish Succession (1733), Louis XV., to punish the then Duke of Lorraine for the aid he was giving to the Emperor of Germany, who was opposed to France, conquered the duchy and gave it to Stanislaus Leszczynski, the nationalist but defeated candidate for the Polish throne. On the death of Stanislaus, the duchy reverted to Louis XV., in right of his wife, Marie Leszczynska, and was incorporated with France (1766).

In 1815 a very small strip of the conquests of Louis XIV. from Germany—a strip including Sarrelouis, Sarrebruck, and Landau—was restored to Germany. It was this minute strip that the Emperor Napoleon III. desired to regain for France last year—a policy which was baffled by Count Bismarck.

Although German patriots "reclaim" Alsace and Lorraine, it must be admitted that no responsive echo to their invitations comes back from those ancient portions of the German Empire. In Lorraine, a German patois is confined within very narrow limits and to a humble class. In Alsace a German dialect still predominates among the mass of the people, and the newspapers of Strasburg and the other Alsatian towns are bi-lingual; but, although the Alsatians are thoroughly German by blood and in social character, and more German than French in language, yet they are thoroughly French in political feeling. If ever, however, a party of the Alsatians should manifest a desire to return to the German fold, that moment a united, and, on this point, enthusiastic, Germany will assuredly make of those aspirations and the historical claims of Germany an international question of the most menacing character to the peace of the Continent.

CIS-RHENAN GERMANY.

In the interval which separated the outbreak of the war between France and Germany from the conclusion of the Peace of Luneville, in 1801, the French Republic conquered and annexed the whole of cis-Rhenan Germany and Luxemburg. These conquests were recovered from France in 1814. The people of these provinces, except Luxemburg, never became bi-lingual; although, while under French rule, they adopted the Code Napoleon, and have ever since retained it. They have never, since 1814, evinced the slightest desire to exchange their German nationality for the honour of being annexed to France. Although the people of Rhenish Prussia, and especially of Cologne, have often been dissatisfied with Prussian rule, the malcontents desire for change points in the direction not of a *French*, but of a *German* Republic.

DUTCH LUXEMBURG.

The ancient duchy of Luxemburg was always part of the German Empire until it was annexed by the first French Republic (1795). It was constituted a part of the German Confederation in 1815, and placed under the sovereignty of the King of Holland, subject to a right vested in the German Bund to garrison the town of Luxemburg. In 1830 Luxemburg joined the Belgic provinces which revolted from Dutch dominion. This revolt brought on "the Luxemburg question" of 1831-9. Eventually, about two-thirds of the ancient duchy were allotted by the great Powers to Belgium—an act which was ratified by the German Diet; and the remaining third retroceded to the King of Holland, in the capacity of Grand Duke of Luxemburg. The dividing line was drawn with a view to give that portion of Luxemburg inhabited by the Walloon or Gallic race to Belgium, and that portion of the same which was inhabited by the German race to the Grand Duke. The Luxemburgers of Teutonic race were, however, grieved at being severed from their fellow-provincials, and would have preferred to throw in their lot with the Belgians. This fact alone shows that Teutonism was not in the ascendant among the people of Dutch Luxemburg. In point of fact, the upper and middle classes speak French exclusively, and it is only the poor country people who still preserve a German patois. The master political passion of the Dutch Luxemburgers since 1815, and especially since 1830, has been, and is, a hatred of the Prussian garrison. Hence Count Bismarck was as accurate as he was candid, when, in a recent sitting of the North German Parliament, he declared that there was no class in Luxemburg which was not opposed to entering into federal relations with Germany. Nevertheless, although Count Bismarck has declared that all political relations between the grand duchy and Germany ceased when Prussia dissolved the German Bund, and although the anti-Teutonic proclivities of the Luxemburgers are known throughout Germany, yet there is no doubt that the North German Confederation, at least, would be ready to oppose by force of arms the cession of the grand duchy to France, inasmuch as German patriots regard the grand duchy as German soil, and are, besides, opposed on principle to the territorial aggrandisement of France.

The right of Prussia to continue the occupation of the fortress of Luxemburg is denied by the Grand Duke, by the Luxemburgers themselves, and by the French Government and nation. The French Government has declared its intention to appeal to the great Powers for the redress of this grievance of having a Prussian garrison illegally posted within a few miles of Metz. Considering this question as part of the greater frontier dispute, and taking it in connection with the secular rivalry between France and Germany, the "situation" is one that causes anxiety to every friend of peace between Germany and France.

The sentiment of the Dutch Luxemburgers, we judge, is very much divided on the subject of annexation to France. While one party look with favour on the prospect of annexation to the French Empire, another and a larger party regard it with aversion, and prefer to continue their present political relations, or to reunite with that greater portion of the ancient duchy which has been Belgian since the revolution of 1839.

BOMBAY.

FOR a full report of last week's proceedings in the Aurora Frauds Case—giving the speeches of counsel, the prisoners' statements, the evidence of witnesses, the Judge's summing up, &c.,—see the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* to be published to-morrow morning.

PRESSURE on our space obliges us to keep over a deal of matter already in type.

RAIN IN GUZERAT.—During last week there was a heavy fall of rain throughout Guzerat.

THE foundation-stone of a new building for the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution has been laid in a suitable locality in the Hornby Row, and the erection of the building is now progressing.

A PAWNBROKER FINED.—On Saturday Casi Pansett, a pawnbroker, was fined by Mr. Connon Rs. 50 for taking a turban in pledge from a child under fourteen years of age. The charge was laid under section 16 of Act 48 of 1860.

THE STATUE OF THE LATE JUGGONNATH SUNKERSETT.—We learn that the statue of the late Hon'ble Juggonnath Sunkersett, which was voted during his life-time at a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay, arrived here by the last mail-steamer. [redacted] Dhondoo.

[redacted] We see from the weather report of the Nassick collectorate for the fortnight ending 30th June that the fall of rain had been sufficient throughout the collectorate. The rice crops were doing well, and the sowing of khureef crops was in progress. The district was healthy.

ONE EFFECT OF THE HEAVY RAIN.—In consequence of the heavy fall of rain in Bombay during the past week or two a number of houses have fallen in the native town. Some of these houses were in a dilapidated state, and the owners of them had been served with notices by the Executive Engineer to the Municipality to vacate them.

COLABA.—The weather report of the Colaba collectorate for the first half of July informs us that the fall of rain was favourable throughout the collectorate. The crops were doing well. The state of public health was good, except in the Mhar talooka, where smallpox prevailed to a slight extent. Cattle were free from disease.

FOUR-WHEELED VELOCIPEDES.—We have been favoured with photographs of a four-wheeled velocipede, designed and manufactured by Mr. Maneckjee Furdoonjee Patel. The peculiarity of the machine is that it has a seat, covered by a moveable hood, like that of a buggy, between the two hind-wheels. It is moved by the feet and guided by the hand. Of the working of the machine we cannot speak, but in photograph the design looks well. We are glad to hear of a Parsee coming out as a mechanical inventor, and of his having received some valuable patronage in his own community.

ON Wednesday last, at the village of Pookooree, talooka Kheir, some of the inhabitants killed a tiger with the aid of clubs. It appears that this man-eater had before made its appearance in the village, and had killed some of the villagers' cattle. The carcase was brought to Poona by the villagers to be shown to the Mamletdar to obtain the usual reward.—*Poona Observer*, July 23.

How curiously the administration of justice is affected by modern law, has been shown in the case of the parties concerned in the destruction of the Aurora. They one and all confessed their guilt, and what they had done was abundantly manifest, yet there must be a trial in the High Court protracted through many days, with two cohorts of gentlemen of the bar for prosecution and defence, and enormous cost, and what the issue will be it is not easy—at this time of writing—to say. The jury have found the prisoners guilty on various counts,—but there is a point of law still to be argued. The prisoners contemplated the destruction of the ship but not by fire. And does the case come within the jurisdiction of the High Court? But for whom is law if not for lawyers?—*Bombay Guardian.*

THE FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL.—We hear of a very injudicious proposal being submitted for adoption to His Excellency the Governor and Council relating to the Female Normal School. It is no other than the removal of the school from the presidency town to Poona. It is a pity that such an unreasonable idea should have ever entered the mind of an official of the position and intellect of our Director of Public Instruction; but we are very much surprised to learn that an officer, who has oftener by deeds than words shown so much sympathy for the Gujaratee language as Mr. Peile has done, should be capable of proposing a measure which, if adopted, is calculated to do no insignificant amount of harm to the Gujaratee portion of the community. We think it unnecessary to impress upon the authorities the inadvisability of adopting Mr. Peile's suggestion, till, at least, they have heard what the public has to say in the matter.—*Native Opinion.*

THROUGH COMMUNICATION BETWEEN MADRAS AND BOMBAY.—The Bombay Government has informed that of Madras that there is now every probability of the railway from Bombay to the banks of the Kistna River being opened for public traffic by the 1st of November 1870, and of engines being run through to Raichore by means of a temporary diversion over the Kistna, by the 1st of January 1871. That Government is anxious therefore that no time should be lost in establishing communication with Madras, and wishes therefore to know whether it would not be possible to open the Madras Railway to the banks of the Toongabuddra and to Raichore about the same time as the G. I. P. Railway will open to the Kistna and to the junction point with the Madras Company. It requests also to be informed whether the Madras Company would have any objection to entering into permanent arrangements with the G. I. P. Railway for through booking of passengers and goods after the junction, and also for making some temporary arrangements for taking passengers from one line to the other, before the two railways are connected together at Raichore. The Madras Railway authorities, however, assert that they hope to be in a position to open the line to the south bank of the Toongabuddra by the 1st of September next, but that it will not be possible to open to Raichore before March 1871. But in the absence of any road from the Toongabuddra crossing to Raichore except the unrailed portion of the line, and looking at the expense which would be entailed, as well as the serious hindrance to the progress of the permanent works, they consider it would not be good policy to attempt to establish an imperfect through communication for the short time that will in all probability intervene before the completion of the permanent line to Raichore. The subject has been referred for the decision of the Government of India. With respect to the question of an arrangement with the G. I. P. Railway for the through booking of passengers and goods negociations have already been commenced with that Company with the object of settling the terms of such an arrangement.—*Madras Athenæum.*

PASSENGERS FOR TRIESTE.

THE s. s. APIS, 973 tons, Captain Voidich, sailed on Saturday last for Trieste via the Suez Canal with 3,000 bales of cotton, 14½ cwts. of rapeseed, and the following passengers:—Miss Van Merry Omenhein, Mr. Paul Schemehl, Mr. James Wilson, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Campbell Evans.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 24th July, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 79, rainfall 12 cents.

CARWAR, 24th July, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 77, barometer 29·90, rainfall 65 cents.

MANGALORE, 24th July, 12 P.M.—Weather cloudy, thermometer 79.

CANNANORE, 24th July, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 77, barometer 29·970, rainfall 17 cents.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE SHIP J. P. SMITH, 772 tons, Captain H. Hutcheson, arrived on Saturday last from Rangoon with a cargo of timber.

THE s. s. MARTABAN, 350 tons, Captain W. A. Hibbert, sailed on Saturday last for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Mr. T. Elsey. For Bagdad—Mr. Mathews.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

From 11th to 23rd July 1870.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.	Mazagon In.	Cts.
July 17 Sunday	3	1	1	76	4	34	2	92
„ 18 Monday	1	55	1	62	1	82	1	10
„ 19 Tuesday	1	54	1	10	2	7	1	73
„ 20 Wednesday	0	88	1	40	0	21	0	83
„ 21 Thursday	1	18	1	2	1	74	0	98
„ 22 Friday	2	26	1	58	2	18	1	71
„ 23 Saturday	0	15	0	5	0	0	0	9
For the week	10	57	8	53	12	36	9	36
Previously registered	38	58	38	75	31	92	33	11
Total fall	49	15	47	28	44	28	42	47

FORT POLICE COURT.—23RD JULY.

(Before JOHN CONNON, Esq.)

[redacted]

report, which he [illegible]

THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).

GENTLEMEN,—In the month of April last, when I was preparing to proceed to Calcutta, in connection with the Royal Bank of India, you entrusted me with the business of representing you in the general meeting of shareholders, which was to be held at Calcutta on the 12th day of May; and of making such inquiries into the affairs of the company and gathering such information about its assets and liabilities as might give you an idea of the present and future prospects of the company. I was also furnished by you with a general power of attorney to act on your behalf. My stay in Calcutta extended over six weeks, out of which time only a small portion was available for making the required investigations. I however made the best of what little time I had, and have collected all the important information which I trust will give you satisfaction. I went and saw the company's property at Port Canning and inspected the rice mill when it was working. I have thus been able from personal observation to recommend a plan for the reorganization of the company, which plan would be presently submitted for the approval of the shareholders, and the adoption of which will, I hope, place the company on a sound footing.

Immediately on my arrival in Calcutta, I met the directors in one of the weekly meetings, having previously registered my power of attorney in their office. They were quite prepared to receive me, and expressed their willingness to give me all the information I might require. I may mention here that during the whole of my stay in Calcutta, the directors showed themselves always ready and willing to meet my demands, and to give me every facility to prosecute my enquiries. I drew and submitted to them a long list of questions regarding the working of the company and the condition and prospects of its several properties. They replied to all these questions, and have thus enabled me to arrive at a general knowledge of the company's standing.

On the 12th day of May last I attended the general meeting of shareholders, when a discussion took place regarding a fresh call which was recommended by the directors; and about the plan of the reconstruction of the company. This discussion resulted in the appointment of a reconstruction committee, consisting of five shareholders in Bombay and two in Calcutta. The committee were to act in concert with the directors and to recommend to the shareholders, for adoption, a plan for the reorganization of the company. One of the shareholders brought forward a resolution in this meeting to adopt and pass the operations of the directors in the purchase of paddy and shipment of rice to England. To this resolution there was a strong opposition from myself and from some other shareholders, and ultimately the mover of this proposition was obliged to withdraw it. Mr. Swinhoe, one of the shareholders and a late director, made some remarks at random regarding the conduct of the zemindary managers of the company, and said that the ryots had a claim of some fifteen lacs of rupees against the company for the destruction of their paddy in consequence of the neglectful opening by the manager of the "bunds" of the estates. Printed circulars containing a full explanation of the opening of the bunds and a general refutation of the statements made by Mr. Swinhoe have already been distributed among the shareholders by the directors; and I shall only add that, as far as my information goes, Mr. Swinhoe's statements were not only groundless, but were in direct opposition to the facts of the case. The bunds were opened at the request of the ryots and for the preservation of their paddy from the attacks of caterpillars.

I also represented the Bombay members of the reconstruction committee and attended several meetings which were held for the consideration of the plan of reconstruction. Some meetings were also held of the reconstruction committee alone, in order that we might freely discuss the acts of the directors. We went into all the different statements of accounts, and after six or seven sittings formed one opinion as to the best form of reconstruction. I then drew a statement of my views, which was submitted in a meeting, in which the directors were also present, when a resolution was passed by all the persons present, except one, adopting the plan, subject to the approval of the Bombay committee. This statement has been duly submitted for approval to the Bombay committee. The chief points embraced in it are the transfer of the head office of the company to Bombay, a considerable reduction in the expenditure of the company, and the stopping of the working of the rice mill as on account of the company. As regards the reduction of expenditure I may mention that the directors intimated to the committee that they had already thought of making large retrenchments. The details of my plan will of course have to be arranged hereafter.

Having thus briefly described my proceedings I shall now give you an account of your property and of your present assets and liabilities.

Your property consists of extensive lands called the zemindary property buildings, consisting of offices, godowns, and European barracks, plots of ground for building purposes, a tramway in the town of Canning, the rice mill, the Victoria dock, the iron screw pile jetties, the dockyard, and the boats and hulk, &c.

The zemindary property consists of cultivated and jungle lands originally purchased from Government and other owners. It is divided for convenience sake into three parts, viz. the Canning, the Ellengunge and the Meenakhan divisions. The first adjoins the town of Canning, and is separated from the last two by the river Mutlah. The whole land is divided into lots and is represented on the map by red colour and by the respective numbers of its lots. Nearly fifty lacs of rupees have been paid for these lands. They comprise about 2,67,498 beeghas of ground, out of which 91,709 beeghas are at present under cultivation. These figures do not include the ground of two lots of land which had been purchased by the company some time ago, but conveyance for which was lately taken over by the directors. They are lots Nos. 48 and 49 on the map. The company has to pay Rs. 7,000 (seven thousand) annually to the vendors until such time as the company is prepared to pay their consideration money, which is Rs. 1,50,000, or if the vendors prefer, that sum's equivalent in shares at the market rate of the day. There is also another piece of land, lot No. 29, for which the directors gave to the vendor, in the month of November 1869, 100 shares of the company out of those which had been forfeited. Besides the above the company had other lands. They had what are called bunker lands which were held from Government on payment of about Rs. 8,000 (eight thousand) as annual rents. They contained a great deal of firewood and yielded every year a net revenue of Rs. 50,000 or thereabouts. Unfortunately for the company the lease of these lands contained a clause which entitled the Government to resume possession at will. The great revenue which the company derived from them attracted the attention of Government authorities, who by virtue of the clause above referred to took back the lands, thus depriving the company of a very important source of income. Representations were made by the directors both to the Supreme Government and to the Secretary of State for India to obtain repossession of these lands, but they did not meet with a favourable consideration. Among the batches of land purchased from Government there are 11 lots which have not yet been brought under cultivation and which the directors have intimated their desire to Government to abandon. They are marked with crosses on the map, and according to the arrangement with Government their abandonment will reduce the company's liability to Government by the sum of Rs. 1,86,664-6-0 and the interest annually payable to Government by Rs. 18,667.

The gross amount of revenue from the zemindary property for the year ending 30th April last was Rs. 1,34,821-4-2. There are two managers employed to collect this revenue, who are each furnished with an establishment. Formerly the managers were Europeans, who are reported to have grossly misconducted themselves with the ryots. One of them especially is said to have exercised an almost arbitrary power over the property of the ryots and to have grossly insulted them and their families. This conduct naturally caused a large desertion by the ryots which, combined with the disastrous effects of the heavy cyclone of November 1867, greatly impaired the company's revenue, and left a great portion of the former earnings in arrears. The loose manner in which the former board of directors managed the company's business gave to those managers unbounded authority which they did everything in their power to abuse. One of them I was informed was actually supplied with money to trade in wood on behalf of the company and was allowed a portion of the profits for his own share. A sum of Rs. 22,000 is still due by this person on account of advances made to him for this wood trade, which sum there is not the slightest chance of recovering. This manager has not only withheld this large sum of money but is actually suing the company to recover an additional sum of Rs. 50,000 alleged to be due to him for hiring steamers on account of the company. The present managers are two Baboos, who are spoken of as being men of respectability and experience, and under them it is expected that the land revenue will go on gradually increasing. The directors are also engaged in considering the best plan of leasing out jungle lands in such a manner, as to leave it to the cultivators to erect the bunds themselves and to keep them in repairs at their own cost. To do this it will be necessary to grant leases for the term of five or ten years, and for the first two years to let the land rent free. For the remaining term of these leases it is proposed to fix the rents for the third year at so much per beegha and to go on increasing them every following year by adding so much for every beegha. This plan under an efficient management is sure to succeed, and it will so far be beneficial to the company as it will not entail on it the heavy expense and responsibility of erecting bunds and keeping them in repairs for the security of the ryots' produce. If the zemindary managers treat the ryots properly and go on steadily letting out fresh batches of land, and inducing new cultivators to go and settle on these grounds, I have no doubt the revenue will go on increasing and will in course of time come up to three lakhs of rupees. It is not at all necessary, in order to improve the company's earnings, to make heavy advances to persons to go and cultivate cotton on the lands as the former directors used to do. Some of these former advances are [redacted] cost about [illegible] above is at present occupied by the local agent, and another house near it by the European engineers of the rice mill. The company also holds shares in the Canning Hotel Company, for which it has subscribed Rs. [illegible],000 and for the furniture in it about Rs. 9,000. The other shareholders in this company failed to pay their calls, and as I understand the property is now held under a mortgage by a firm in Calcutta who have a debt owing to them of Rs. 10,000, so that if the Port Canning Company are prepared to pay up this debt of Rs. 10,000 the whole of the property will become theirs. At present the Port Canning Company has to pay every month Rs. 200 for rent of the ground on which the hotel has been erected without deriving any pecuniary benefit or accommodation therefrom.

It was at one time expected that the town and port of Canning would be very prosperous, and with this view five iron screw pile jetties, costing somewhere about Rs. 3,00,000, were erected, viz.,—3 on the river Mutlah, and 2 on the Beddendhurry by the side of the rice mill. Nearly two lacs of rupees were also expended in raising a strong protection on the foreshore against the inroads of floods; and hulks and boats were invested in, preparatory to the working of the bunder. A large dockyard was also erected at Ellengunge at a cost of Rs. 1½ lacs, and a wet dock called the Victoria Dock, extending over 100 acres of ground, was constructed, costing upwards of Rs. 4 lacs. A tramway was also constructed round the town of Canning over a distance of about 4 miles, and nearly 1½ lacs of rupees were spent upon it. None of the above buildings or works is of any practical use at present, nor does the company derive any revenue from them. The company has paid nearly Rs. 2½ lacs for the town lots and has to pay every year Rs. 3,000 to the Municipality on account of them. Notwithstanding the natural capability of the river Mutlah to form a harbour, and notwithstanding the inducements held out to shippers by the Government by declaring the port free, the attempt to attract ships to the port and to people the town of Canning has signally failed. Excepting two ships which brought Government stores to unload at one of the Canning jetties of the company, and two vessels which were chartered by the company for loading rice cargo for England which came up in the Beddendhurry and loaded rice at one of the jetties, then no ships have yet made their appearance in the port. I believe that there is everything in the bunder to afford a good accommodation to ships of large tonnage. I also believe that the reports which are current about the unhealthy state of Canning and its neighbourhood are very much exaggerated; but looking at the little progress which the town and bunder of Canning have hitherto made and to the adverse effect of the opening of the Suez Canal on shipping generally, and lastly, considering that ships arriving at Canning would bring goods which would have to be conveyed to Calcutta by rail, thereby increasing their cost, and that in return they would have nothing to take unless goods are brought down from Calcutta or unless the zemindary property of the company comes to such a state of perfection in point of cultivation as to produce goods, such as jute, cotton, &c., sufficiently to supply them with cargo, I apprehend that the port will never pay, and I would recommend that the directors should consider if it would not be advisable to discontinue the expenses now incurred in protecting the foreshore, &c.

In connection with this subject I may mention what I have learnt about the Municipal Debentures dispute. Simultaneously with the promotion of the company the promoters subscribed Rs. 2½ lacs towards the Municipal Debenture Loan of 5½ per cent. The condition of this investment was that at the end of two years the company was to have the option of receiving land in the town of Canning from the Municipality of the value of 2½ lacs at Rs. 1,800 per acre for leasehold and Rs. 3,600 per acre of freehold land. In the middle of the year 1869 the Municipality wrote to the company offering some plots of ground at Canning in extinction of its debt. The then directors thought that the Municipality had no business to press land on them, but through some unaccountable oversight omitted to send a reply to the letter above alluded to. When they afterwards made their usual demand for interest they were told that their silence was construed into an acceptance of the land offered. This gave rise to a suit which the company gained in the lower Court but which was lost on appeal. The directors are now making preparations for appealing to the Privy Council. If they succeed they will recover Rs. 2½ lacs with arrears of interest; but if they lose the appeal they will have to pay all the heavy legal charges and to receive, in return for the Debentures held by them, some useless plots of ground at Canning similar to those now in their possession and absolutely worthless.

I now come to another costly and unremunerative part of the company's property, viz., the rice mill. It consists of a large building containing expensive machinery and is erected at Canning by the side of the Beddendhurry. It was originally intended to be like one of the many rough working mills working in Burmah and Rangoon and to form the property of a separate company, the Port Canning Company taking a certain number of shares in it. Why that intention was altered, and how the idea of introducing dressing mills in the factory arose, it was not necessary for me to inquire. A person named Mr. Sutherland had obtained a patent at Rangoon for a particular kind of machinery, and it was arranged with him to buy his patent right for Rs. 50,000. The erection of the mill house and the purchase and the fitting up of the machinery were entrusted to him. He commenced the building operations at Canning and went to England to select his machinery. When the machinery arrived at Canning it was discovered that Mr. Sartherland had made such alteration in it that the building erected was unsuited for it. Mr. Sutherland had only drawn Rs. 21,500 out of the sum of Rs. 50,000 promised for his patent. He died before the machinery was fitted up and his nephews came down from Rangoon to complete the work. The building was required to be altered, and it was discovered that the mills which had arrived though intended for husking rice were simply barley mills. Mr. Sutherland's widow had made a claim for the balance due to Mr. Sutherland, but the directors refused to entertain it on the ground of Mr. Sutherland not having fulfilled his contract. This building was completed last year and the total outlay upon it has been nearly Rs 8,00,000. It contains 30 rims of husking stones and 30 dressing mills, both operations of husking and dressing being carried on in the same building, and in consequence of the defective arrangement of the machinery at the same time. It is suggested that this arrangement renders the dressing defective, but it will be more expensive to carry on the dressing operations alone, as the same steam power is capable of husking rice at the same time. The removal of the dressing mills to a separate place would entail a cost of Rs. 20,000. As at present situated only 6 rims of stones are quite sufficient to keep the whole of the dressing mills going, and the consequence of this joint working is that all the stones cannot be worked, and whereas the husking mills alone are capable of turning out 400 tons of rice in 12 hours, the two operations together only turn out 300 tons during that time. The engines consume 10 tons of coal every day, and the establishment of the mill costs every month Rs. 4,000 or thereabout. It was entirely a mistake to have introduced dressing mills, and it is admitted by persons in charge of the mill that the only way to make the mill pay will be to make it turn out only rough husked cargo rice similar to that prepared in Rangoon. The cost of dressing makes the rice dearer than the rice husked and dressed by the ordinary native way. The directors last year with the view as they say of giving a trial to the mill and of inducing the public to get their paddy husked at their mill, also with the intention of proving practically that the basins of the river Mutla and Beddendhurry were quite capable of holding ships of large tonnage, purchased a large quantity of paddy from the bazaar and, after husking it, got two big ships of 2,000 and 1,430 tons respectively near the jetties in the Beddendhurry which were loaded and despatched to England. They paid very heavy rates, viz., Rs. 1-5 per maund for the paddy, which is ordinarily procurable at 13 to 14 annas per maund, and what with the expensive establishment and heavy rate of freight paid to induce ships to enter this new port the rice shipped by them has been very costly, and I should not at all wonder if the whole of the margin money invested in the shipment, somewhere about Rs. 54,000, is lost. I have recommended the complete stopping of the mill for the present, as a great portion of the company's zemindary revenue is swallowed up by its working. It is possible that some merchants in Calcutta might lease the mills for a certain number of years, or that the company by keeping a very moderate establishment might succeed in husking rice for the public and make a profit. But until either of these two plans can be affected it will be ruinous and altogether suicidal to the company to go on working the mill as at present. It will be necessary to keep the machinery clean and in order, and this could be done by a small establishment not costing more than Rs. 100 per month.

The assets of the company on the 4th day of June last, the date of my information, were as follows:—

Cash in hand and at bankers....	Rs. 38,428	
Government Paper deposited as security for costs in the appeal to the Privy Council in the suit against the Municipality....................	7,000	Rs. 45,428
Paddy in store being converted into rice 55,795 maunds, at Rs. 1-5 as. per maund cost price		69,951
Uncollected revenue		72,645
Amount due for land taken by Government on totals 48, 49 about..................		17,000
Advances on account of paddy		11,474
Rents due and advance to ryots		1,961
Arrears of 5th call		68,500
	Total...Rs.	2,86,959

Besides the above there are the following bad and doubtful claims of Rs. 2,22,730 against the Asiatic Bank, Rs. 2,95,284 against the Municipality, of Rs. 22,000 against Mr. Campbell, late manager, and of Rs. 17,000 against Le Tonneaux Labadu & Co. There is also the sum of Rs. 53,000 invested as margin in the rice consignments to England.

Against the above assets there are liabilities as follows:—

Sundry Bills	Rs. 19,6[illegible]
Due to Bankers for Loans	[illegible]
„ Government for Land retained by the Com-	[redacted]

Contingent—		
Calcutta Office, per annum....	Rs. 15,000	
Canning Office..............	10,000	
Zemindary................	12,000	
Bombay	1,500	
		38,500
	Total..	Rs. 1,37,301

The figures given in the above report are copied from official statements supplied to me by the directors under the signature of their secretary. These statements are now before the meeting for the inspection of any shareholders who may wish to see them. Before concluding I have only to state what I have already hinted at, viz., that the affairs of this company can be improved by proper management. All those works of the company which do not yield any income, but which take up a large portion of the land revenue should be stopped, at least for the present, and the only source of revenue, viz., the zemindary property, should be put under an efficient management. The reconstruction committee have, after mature consideration, arrived at a plan by which the company could be thoroughly reorganised. This plan will now be laid before you, and I shall only say that the chance of making the Port Canning Company a paying concern lies in your unanimous adoption of this plan.—I am, Gentlemen, yours obediently,

SADANUND BALCRISTNA.

Bombay, 21st July 1870.

A short discussion followed as to the unsatisfactory state of affairs in Calcutta. The following proposition was then put to the meeting:—

It was proposed by Motiram Baggoobhoy, seconded by Mr. M. R. De Quadros, and carried unanimously—"That the Bombay shareholders approve of the plan suggested by Mr. Sadanund Balcristna to reconstruct the company and also to put it on a sound footing, and do hereby authorize the reconstruction committee to take the necessary measures for carrying out the proposed arrangements, viz., registration of the new company and the liquidation of the old."

It was proposed by Cooverjee Dhunjeebhoy, seconded by Eduljee Dossabhoy, and carried unanimously—"That the representative of the Bombay shareholders be authorized to move at the next general meeting in Calcutta that all expenses incurred hitherto and to be incurred hereafter in the matter of the reconstruction of the company be defrayed by the company."

Mr. De Quadros said that a letter had been received from Mr. Shepherd on the financial state of the company, and which he read as follows:—

To SADANUND BALKRISHNA, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—It is difficult to continue making financial arrangements here, and if the proposed loan cannot be secured at Bombay, a call of Rs. 100 must be made, and I beg you will therefore prepare the Bombay shareholders for the measure, and communicate with us on the subject.

The report as to the Port Canning Company's lands having been washed away by a flood is totally unfounded.—I am, dear sir, your faithfully,

W. A. SHEPHERD, Offg. Secretary.

This letter is written and sent you at the request of the Board.

Calcutta, 13th July 1870.

Mr. De Quadros went on to say—Mr. Sadanund Balcristna had led the directors to suppose that it would be possible to raise a loan here to meet the promissory notes maturing, but it was not possible to effect this. He (Mr. De Quadros) however had written to the board to arrange a short renewal—say for two or three months—assuring the board that a call would be made by the liquidator and the loan positively paid off. That a call now would be viewed as an attempt to deprive many Bombay shareholders of the power of voting at the next general meeting. It had been arranged to depute again Mr. Sadanund Balcristna to Calcutta at an early date, and Mr. De Quadros stated that no time should be lost in winding up the present company, for which purpose he would ask shareholders to sign the following requisition:—

To the Directors of the Port Canning Land, Investment, Reclamation and Dock Company, Limited, Calcutta.

DEAR SIRS,—We, the undersigned, shareholders of the above company, do hereby beg to request you to adjourn the general meeting of shareholders convened for the 30th instant to the 15th proximo, in order that we may have time to send out our representative to be present at that meeting. We have also to request you not to submit any resolutions for adoption at the meeting of the 30th instant except that for the required adjournment.

We beg further to request you to convene an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders immediately after the business of the ordinary general meeting is over on the 15th proximo, to pass the following resolutions, viz:—

1st. To wind up the Port Canning Land, Investment, Reclamation and Dock Company, Limited, voluntarily.

2nd. To appoint a liquidator or liquidators, and to fix his or their remuneration.

3rd. To authorise the liquidator or liquidators to make such a call on the shareholders of the Port Canning Land, Investment, Reclamation and Dock Company, Limited, as will enable him to pay off all the existing debts of that company and as will leave in his hand cash sufficient to meet any contingent or doubtful debts that may arise against the company.

4th. To authorise the liquidator or liquidators of the company to transfer and sell the lands, houses, hereditaments—moveable and immoveable—and all other property, assets, rights, credits, business, things in action, effects and good-will of the "Port Canning Land, Investment, Reclamation and Dock Company, Limited," to the "Port Canning Land Company, Limited," and to receive in compensation for such transfer and sale 6,000 shares of Rs. 1,000 fully paid up in such last-mentioned company, the said Port Canning Land Company, Limited, undertaking to carry out and perform all the existing contracts, and agreements of the said Port Canning Land, Investment, Reclamation and Dock Company, Limited.

5th. To confer upon the liquidator or liquidators all the powers given by section 174 of Act X of 1866.

It was proposed by Challidass Parmanundass, seconded by Cursetjee Pestonjee Gookly, and carried.—"That the requisition now read be submitted for the signature of the shareholders in Bombay and thereafter forwarded to the directors at Calcutta."

It is proposed to call the new company the Port Canning Company (Limited) with a capital of 60 lacs divided into 6,000 shares of Rs. 1,000 each, fully paid up. Shareholders to receive one fully paid up share in the new company for every three old shares, and it was calculated that the liquidator would need to make a call not exceeding Rs. 75 per share in order to pay off all liabilities.

It was proposed by Tribhoovundass Nathoobhoy, seconded by Pranjeevundass Wagjee, and also carried—"That the best thanks of the shareholders are hereby tendered to Mr. Sadanund Balcristna for his valuable report on the affairs of the company, and the shareholders fully rely upon his exertions in carrying out the reconstruction scheme."

Proposed by Sadanund Balcristna, seconded by M. R. De Quadros, and carried—"That Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit be requested to make all disbursements in respect of registering the new company, preparing deeds, &c., and that all monies advanced by them for the aforesaid purpose be repaid to him by the company with interest."

Proposed by M. R. De Quadros, seconded by S. Balcristna,—"That a vote of thanks be accorded to the chairman for his worthy conduct in the chair."

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HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

THURSDAY, 14TH JULY.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice GIBBS and the Hon. Mr. Justice MELVILL.)

THE PETITION OF KASHINATH VITHAL, VAKEEL.

Mr. Nanabhai Haridas, with Mr. Bhairoonath Mangesh, for the petitioner.

The facts of the case were stated to be as follows:—The petitioner was a pleader in Khandeish, and whilst engaged in examining a witness in the Court of the Subordinate Judge at Dhoolia, put to him a question which the Court considered to be a leading question, and which it disallowed on that ground, suggesting at the same time that if he thought it necessary to be put, he should present a written application to be allowed to put it. The pleader, forgetting that he was in a mofussil court, assumed a little boldness—a very rare quality in a pleader in the Mofussil—and submitted that there was no law requiring a written application for such a purpose; and that the more regular way of proceeding would be for the Court to make a note of the question as he thought it not only allowable but necessary to be put, and therefore wished it to be recorded for future use with the reasons for disallowing it. For this argument before the Court "after its order was made" as above, the Court, under Act I. of 1846, fined the pleader in the sum of five rupees, to be recovered by the Nazir in the usual way in case of non-payment. This was on the 20th December 1869. Against this order of fine the pleader preferred an appeal to the District Judge, on the ground that it was not warranted by anything in Act I. of 1846. The District Judge confirmed the fine for the reasons recorded in the following judgment:—

"[illegible] order. I think the appellant rendered himself liable to fine for [illegible]ted. The Subordinate Judge [illegible] proceed regularly in the infliction of this fine. He ought to have adopted the procedure prescribed in section 163 of the Criminal Procedure Code. He omitted to record any statement the offender may have made, and he did not record that he called for any statement from him; but as no satisfactory explanation has appeared in the appeal of appellant's conduct, I think that section 439 of the Criminal Procedure Code prevents my setting aside the proceedings, as there does not appear to have been a failure of justice. I reject the petition of appeal."

Hence the present petition to the High Court.

Mr. Nanabhai—The act charged against the pleader is certainly not one for which the Subordinate Judge had any power to fine him under Act I. of 1846.

Mr. Justice Gibbs—I am not quite sure that he had not.

Mr. Nanabhai—That Act did not render anything punishable which was not punishable before. It simply gave the Subordinate Judge the same power of imposing a fine upon a pleader that the District Judge had. Section X. enacts, "That whenever a pleader has rendered himself liable to a fine in the Court of a Principal Sudder Ameen or Sudder Ameen, it shall be competent to such Principal Sudder Ameen or Sudder Ameen to impose such fine; provided, that an appeal from all orders imposing such fines shall lie to the Zillah or City Judge, whose decision thereon shall be final." The question then is, what acts render a pleader as such liable to a fine according to the law in force in 1846? For an answer to this question we must refer to Chapter VI. of Regulation II. of 1827; and we find that the only acts which rendered him so liable, were his engaging with or acting for his clients' opponent or omitting to act for his client, his refusal to return his clients' papers when demanded, and not attending Court without sending a written excuse. In all such cases the Court, wherein the failure of duty occurred, had the power of inflicting the fine "unless such Court" was "subordinate to that of the Zillah Judge, in which case" it was to be "imposed by his immediate authority;" so that before Act I. of 1846 was passed, the subordinate courts had no power to impose a fine, and it gave them the power for the first time; the punishable acts, continuing the same. The act for which the fine has been inflicted in the present case is not one of those mentioned in Chap. VI. of Reg. II. of 1827, and consequently it is not one for which the Subordinate Judge had power to punish the pleader under Act I. of 1846.

Mr. Justice Gibbs—What do you say of section 56 of Reg. II. of 1827? It rendered a pleader liable for misbehaviour.

Mr. Nanabhai—We have no concern with that section in the present case. The act charged here would not be a misbehavior with the meaning of that section. Besides, for a misbehaviour a pleader is not liable to be fined, but suspended or dismissed; and Act I. of 1846 refer to such acts only as render him liable to be fined.

Mr. Justice Melvill—If you refer to section 51 of Reg. IV. of 1827, you will find that any person, and therefore a pleader, employing abusive terms in pleading was liable to be fined.

Mr. Nanabhai—That regulation provided against abusive language in pleadings, which were all written in those days.

Mr. Justice Gibbs—The word used is singular *pleading*, and not pleadings, and there was oral pleading too in those days in addition to written pleadings.

Mr. Nanabhai—I may then allow abusive language by a pleader to be added to the above list of acts for which a pleader was liable to be fined before Act I. of 1846, without thereby in any way weakening my position as the whole of that section is now repealed.

Mr. Justice Melvill—Is not your contention of a purely technical character, Mr. Nanabhai?

Mr. Nanabhai—It is not, my Lord. I contend that no offence for which a pleader as such is liable to be fined by the Subordinate Judge under Act I. of 1846 having been either charged or proved, the order of fine professedly passed under that Act ought to have been reversed by the District Judge when the matter went up to him in appeal under that Act.

Mr. Justice Gibbs—But there is no special appeal to us, and we are asked to exercise our extraordinary jurisdiction in this case, and we do not exercise it except in a clear case of injustice. You will, therefore, have to show that no offence under the Indian Penal Code was committed.

Mr. Nanabhai—No doubt the petition in this case is for the exercise of your extraordinary jurisdiction; but if I show that a special appeal does lie to this court in a case of contempt under the Penal Code occurring in a civil court, there is nothing to prevent your Lordships from treating this as a case of special appeal should the ends of justice require it to be so treated.

Mr. Justice Melvill—How do you show that a special appeal lies to this Court?

Mr. Nanabhai—The District Judge seems to think that an act punishable under section 228 of the Indian Penal Code was committed. That section provides, "Whoever intentionally offers any insult or causes any interruption to any public servant, while such public servant is sitting in any stage of a judicial proceeding," &c. The Subordinate Judge has never alleged that any insult was offered or any interruption was caused to him by us. We don't admit having done either of those things, or that we ever had any intention of doing so. Section 21 of Act XXIII. of 1861 provides a special procedure to be adopted by a civil court whenever such an offence is committed before it. That Act is, by section 44 thereof, to be taken as part of Act VIII. of 1859, section 365 whereof gives a regular appeal against all orders as to fines; and section 372 allows a special appeal against all decisions in regular appeal.

Mr. Justice Gibbs—Act XXIII. of 1861 received the assent of the Governor General on the 28th August 1861, and the Criminal Procedure Code (Act XXV. of 1861) subsequently on the 5th September 1861. The subsequent Act must be taken to repeal a portion of the former.

Mr. Nanabhai—There is no express repeal therein of any portion of the former; and as there is no contrariety between the two, there can be no implied repeal either. Section 163 in the latter is the same as section 21 in the former.

Mr. Justice Melvill—If the Civil Procedure Code gave a special appeal, section 428 of the Criminal Procedure Code took it away; for it expressly state "sentences and orders passed by an Appellate Court upon appeal shall be final."

Mr. Nanabhai—The two codes are for two separate classes of courts. Section 428 of the Criminal Procedure Code only prohibits an appeal against the orders of an Appellate Criminal Court; but it surely does not take away any of the powers of a civil court or a suitor's right therein of special appeal under the Civil Procedure Code.

Mr. Justice Gibbs—But this is not a case of special appeal before us.

Mr. Nanabhai—No. It is not, because the fine was inflicted under Act I. of 1846, and our appeal to the District Judge was under that Act. If any intentional interruption was caused to the Subordinate Judge, and be at all events does not say that any such was caused, he ought to have strictly followed the procedure laid down in section 21 of Act XXIII. of 1861. He ought to have given an opportunity to the pleader to show why he should not be punished. Where the procedure laid down in section 163 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which is the same as sec. 21 of Act XXIII. of 1861, was not adopted, the Madras High Court set aside the order of fine by a Session Judge. (See 4 M. H. C. R. 230. See also the case of Pollard vs. The Chief Justice of Hongkong, 2 Law Reports, P. C.)

Mr. Justice Gibbs—We will take time to consider our judgment in this case.

Judgment reserved.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—23RD JULY.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

TORTURE.—A buggy-driver was fined fifteen rupees for torturing his horse.

THEFTS.—A Hindoo was charged with stealing trousers and jacket, and was sentenced to receive ten stripes.—Another Hindoo was charged with stealing a pot, and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

BOMBAY GOSSIP.

(BY THE "PIONEER'S" CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, 18TH JULY.

OLD Anglo-Indians of the genuine streak are apt to regard Bombay as a very un-Indian, cockney sort of place; and certainly if, like Dick Swiveller's Marchioness, "you make believe very much," you may trace here resemblances to many European localities; a souvenir of Wapping, a touch of the Bay of Naples, a slice of Lincolnshire fen, a *soupçon* of Lisbon, a taste of the tumble-down grace of the Irish shebeen, and a hint of the Swiss cow-shed in the gorgeous residences of our European aristocracy. Yet Bombay is in truth as Indian a city in spite of its heterogeneous elements as any from Cape Comorin to Leh. There are, however, numbers of us who in the interval between our landing at Mazagon and our embarkation for home vibrate between a few points in the island, learning little more of the many-coloured life around us than if our peregrinations were confined to Bold Street, Liverpool, Oxford Road, Manchester, or Regent Street. This happy incuriousness has of late been somewhat rudely intruded upon, and the curled darlings of our race have perforce been made aware of one of the most ugly and grisly forms of Hindoo life. I have mentioned in previous letters the new Alfred Road, but I did not say that it runs close to the Hindoo burning ground, which belongs in chief to Mr. Venayekrao Sunkersett. Driving home to Malabar Hill it is impossible to escape the sight of every detail of the rude ceremonial of the funeral pyre, the hurrying procession, the *thing* they carry, the chief mourner with his fire-vessel, or a brand in each hand [illegible] cemetery near, where, on certain days, pious Moslems go to [illegible] what a small boy of my acquaintance calls their grave-garden. There is also an European cemetery near the same road, where I believe the brilliant Victor Jacquemont was laid.

Is George Francis Train quite forgotten? Have his dinners, his quarrels, his mad speeches and riotous vulgarity faded into oblivion? I noticed the other day that hearing of the adoption in London of the American street car system, which he tried to introduce and which Mr. Beresford Hope (with Batavian obstinacy) fought against, he telegraphed to Buckingham Palace "Give me back my trams." It is more than likely that Mr. G. F. Train is cracked, but it is also certain that tram-ways reduce the difficulties of transit immensely. Bullock power will for a long time be cheaper in this country than steam power, but the cheapness of this motive power is no reason for its waste. Mr. Addis, local funds engineer of Tanna, has devised among other things a single rail tram. The centre wheel may, according to the inventor, be screwed to any kind of cart, and it is contended that its double flange keeps the cart on the line and reduces the traction power necessary. The notion is by no means new. I believe a French engineer, M. Dufour, patented a similar device (for France) for locomotives. Mr. Addis's device has been very freely advertised and a company was found to lay down a line at Callian and Myjee. These pieces of line have been used for the conveyance of salt with some success, but owing to circumstances over which the company had no control—a phrase not altogether new to shareholders in all sort of companies—the enterprise is given up. So many promising schemes for the improvement of this country in many ways have been given up, that one can hardly stay to shed a tear over this particular instance, but if it is proved that the tram-way really carried more stuff over a given space with less expenditure of money and labour, and in a shorter time, than the normal appliances of the country, there is serious reason for regret. The Khamgaon State Railway is doubtless a very useful piece of engineering, but it has cost a good deal of money. A tram-way with a double rail made to the guage of country carts, or to suit specially made wagons drawn by bullocks, ought to cost much less; and there are many places where the traffic is heavy and constant as in the colliery district of England, where they would be of the greatest use. There are important towns too left on one side by the straight stretches of the railway; decent, honest places enough, left to dwindle into insignificance, simply because their distance from the railway separates them from the commercial circulation of the country, as effectually as a limb is separated from the reach of an artery by the *tourniquet*. Nassick, a sacred and venerable old Deccan town, is a case in point. The railway leaves it some five miles out of reach to its great detriment, still in a tumble-down dreary fashion it is a commercial centre and deserved better treatment. Its climate alone ought to have secured for it more respect. To remedy in part this disadvantage, a proposal for a double rail tram worked by bullock power is submitted to Government, and I grieve to say that august entity snubs the scheme in a—well—in a *Governmental* manner. But tramways I think will eventually come into use. Nowhere would they be more valuable than in Bombay for the cotton traffic, which chokes our roads and grinds them into spring-smashing holes and ruts.

Prizes are offered for plants and flowers to be exhibited at a future flower-show. It is very satisfactory to know that we are to have a repetition of this prettiest form of *tumasha*. But the terms of the competition are somewhat hard. To gain a prize for calladiums you must show not less than thirty pots. This looks imposing in the programme, but in actual fact it limits the number of exhibitors to two or three rich people. A selection of fifty pots of common Bombay flowers is more reasonable, but I cannot help thinking that a prize or two might be offered to embrace the capabilities of a poor man's garden. The list of flowers too are all of the aristocratic kind commonly cultivated in swell gardens, and nothing is offered to encourage the cultivation and introduction of exotics and English flowers. The G. I. P. Railway Company give prizes to the station master whose station is most cleanly kept and most elegantly decorated with plants and flowers. It would be well if European *employés* were more generally encouraged to take an interest in the wholesome diversion of gardening. I believe that very soon the great work-shops of the G. I. P. Company will be commenced, and that houses for the English workmen employed will form part of the buildings. It ought not to be very difficult to add garden plots to the tenements, albeit it is a little matter of apparently sentimental interest that may easily be overlooked. The advantage of securing innocent and healthy diversion to people whose pleasures in this country are wofully restricted, is by no means so sentimental as it looks, and to any one who meets this little suggestion with the cheaply scornful remark that the British workman prefers beer to botany, I am able to reply by a reference to numbers of railway people of my acquaintance at home, whose normal affection for beer and skittles has been healthfully alienated to pride in ericas and delight in double daffy-down-dillies.

OOMRAOTTEE STATE RAILWAY.

MOST people have heard of the sanction granted for the construction of the second small State Railway in the Berars. The first sod was turned on the 16th instant. Owing to unusually severe rain, the attendance was small, nevertheless the enterprising aspirants to notoriety plodded through the mire with a spade, the wheel-barrow being carried on the head of a cooly as usual. After a severe contest with the elements the deed was done, and a piece of saturated turf deposited in the wheel-barrow, which was triumphantly carried to the cutcherry to ornament the breakfast-table. It was indeed the neatest and most fit ornament to grace the table on an occasion of this sort. Notwithstanding the rain the breakfast table was well attended, and owing to the jovial and hospitable entertainer, Mr. Steel, superintending engineer, the feast terminated to the entire satisfaction of all. Colonel Nembhard, commissioner of East Berar, proposed the health of Mr. Steel and the Engineer Staff. After a brief choicely-worded speech, in which he enumerated the advantages to be derived from the completion of this little branch railway, referring to its connecting such an important cotton mart with the western capital, and the rich coal-fields of the Central Provinces. Mr. Steel's reply was worthy of him, all practical commonsense and to the point. His toast was "The Ladies." As the fair sex could not respond, the duty fell on the youngest bachelor, Lieutenant Dunlop, whose limited experience in public speaking deserted him when he stood up gallantly to face the community. We will do him justice to say he floundered through the unusual task well, and to the merriment of all.—*Pioneer*.

LIFE ON BOARD H. M. S. GALATEA.

WE left Galle on the afternoon of the 10th May, under a salute of 21 guns from the batteries on shore there being a great display of bunting from the ships in harbour, and the natives in their outrigged canvas swarming around us in large numbers. There was a strong-breeze from the westward, and we had no sooner cleared the harbour, and said good-bye to the Master Attendant and the Government pilot, than the sails were all loosed, the yards braced up, the screw hoisted, and we were bowling along at the rate of eleven knots an hour on our way to Mauritius. The royal standard was hauled down, and the prince stood upon his own quarter-deck simply as "The Captain," a title which he has well earned, and which he seems justly proud of bearing. Balls and levées were over for a few weeks, and he had time to turn his attention to his ship, and those under his command, who had seen so little of him for the last four months, and who were all right glad to welcome him back again.

I have had time, during our cruise, to make myself thoroughly at home, and to get a good insight into the interior working of a man-of-war, and, as I promised, I will give you some of my impressions.

First, then, I am most struck by the extreme state of cleanliness in which everything is kept, and the importance attached to this point by all the officers and men. With them cleanliness is undoubtedly next to godliness, but I'm not at all sure whether it is next before or next after. It has always been a puzzle to me, why the houses of retired admirals should have such snow-white door-steps, and such a high polish on the knockers and bell-handles, but once having had a glimpse into the school in which they were brought [illegible] possibly be otherwise. [illegible] shows to what [illegible] carrying out their [illegible] was the morning [illegible] a smart captain [illegible] that everything [illegible] one of the fowl-[illegible]rty goose, looking [illegible] spotless surroundings. [illegible] bump of regularity. [illegible] to the Gun-Room [illegible]ashed, and his bill [illegible] sir;"—which order [illegible] and the goose was fit for [illegible] admiral.

[illegible] and must [illegible] best plan will be [illegible] and night at sea, [illegible] what takes place at [illegible] in at 4 A.M. "The [illegible] decks to turn the [illegible] hammock. You [illegible] watch and idlers" are—the whole of the crew is divided into two watches, called starboard and port, one of which does any work that is required on deck, and the other follows its own devices down below. They relieve one another every four hours, except that, to prevent the men having the same watches every day, the time from 4 to 8 in the evening is divided into two watches of two hours each, called 'dog watches. The "idlers" get that very inappropriate name, quite on a *lucus non lucendo* principle, that is, because they do a very good share of the work. They consist of all the artificers of the ship, blacksmiths, carpenters, armourers, tailors, cooks, stewards, &c. &c., who are employed at their several trades and callings through the whole day without intermission; and because they naturally require a little rest at night, and are not called upon to work with the watches, they have conferred upon them the very honourable title of "idlers." At 4 A.M. then, the morning watch and idlers commence a grand pumping, scrubbing and throwing about of water, which they continue for about three hours, by which time the ship has been thoroughly cleaned from end to end, and from upper deck to kelson the buckets that have been used for drawing the water have been carefully scrubbed, lest they should have got dirty during the operation, and the very hams in the officers' store-rooms have been white-washed (a fact).

At 7 o'clock, the pipe goes for breakfast, which consists of cocoa and biscuit, with any other delicacy that the sailor can add from his own private store. Previous to this, that is at half-past 6, the rest of the crew have been turned out and the whole of the hammocks have been lashed up, and placed in the hammock-nettings, or bulwarks round the upper deck. During the time allowed for breakfast, the men wash and dress themselves in the uniform for the day. As 8-30 commences a polishing of guns, rifles, cutlasses and other fire arms, which are all got into proper order by 9 o'clock. At 9 a drum beats, and the whole of the crew fall in for inspection. Each lieutenant has a division of men, for whom he is responsible, and he is assisted by sub-lieutenants and midshipmen. When the men are found to be present, properly dressed, and their accoutrements in good order, the lieutenants' reports then go to the captain, who, if he thinks proper, goes round the ship and inspects everything himself, but this he usually does only on Sundays. After the inspection, the bell rings for prayers and we assemble on the upper deck, forming ourselves in a large circle, while the chaplain reads the prayers from the capstan in the centre. As we stand in the shadow of the white sails, the whole ship is hushed and still. No sound is heard but the gentle ripple of the water, except when the ship's bow rises over a larger wave than usual, and the huge mainsail comes flapping against the rigging, breaking in upon the sweet words of the preacher with a rude but momentary interruption. Prayers being over, we return to our respective duties. The men of the watch are told off to the different drills and are sent to the main deck to be exercised at the great guns (always supposing that no alteration is required in any of the sails.) The whole of the gun drills are under the charge of the gunnery lieutenant, and his staff of instructors, who are specially trained for that purpose in the well-known head-quarters of naval gunnery, H.M.S. Excellent. As you may imagine, it is not so easy for a seaman to keep pace with the requirements of the age, as invention follows invention in such a rapid manner as to keep him in a perpetual state of bewilderment.

Years ago, when there were nothing but smoothbore guns and wooden carriages, it was easy enough for a seaman to become a proficient in gunnery, as what he learnt as a boy lasted him through his whole career. But just as he has become most perfect, he finds that his smooth-bore are old-fashion, and nothing will go down but Armstrong breech-loaders. To work he sets again, and when he has conquered all the difficulties, and discovered all the dangers of the Armstrong system, authorities come to the conclusion that the breech-loading arrangement is not strong enough to resist the heavy charges with which the guns are loaded. Then Major Pallisser appears upon the scene with his chilled-iron shot, and about the same time a new carriage is invented, and Jack has to try and forget all he ever learnt, and to fill his poor head with new jangled notions. By this time, he may be transferred to another ship, and placed inside a turret, where he is worked round and round with a winch, and has no more power over his own actions than if he were in a round-about at a fair. Perhaps, by the time the Galatea gets home, Captain Moncrieff will have had his own way, and we shall see ships, where the gun goes down into the magazine to be loaded and is see-sawed on to the upper deck to be fired. But in the meantime, the armament of the Galatea stands no chance of being altered, and the sailor goes at the work set before him, knowing that what goes on in another ship is no business of his.

After the drills are over comes the most unpleasant duty of the day. The captain and commander hold a sort of magistrate's meeting for the trial of any offenders that may be brought before them. As the discipline is necessarily very strict on a man-of-war, and as there are sure to be some who are obliged to have the necessity of discipline enforced upon them, this duty is not always a sinecure.

The closing of the law-courts bring us up to 12 o'clock, dinner-time. At sea, on a cruise of any length, the most fastidious of us do not expect very great luxuries, and when 500 men have to be provided for, it is impossible that there can be much variety in their diet. The following scale of allowance of provisions I have gathered from the best authority:—Per diem, 1½ lb. of biscuit, 1 lb. of salt beef, and salt pork alternately; on the beef day, 9 oz. of flour, ¾ oz. of suet, 1½ oz. of currants or raisins; on the pork day ½ pint of split peas. On one day in the week, instead of salt-meat ¾ lb. of preserved meat, 8 oz. of rice, and 1 oz. of preserved vegetables. There is also an allowance of tea, cocoa, sugar, mustard, pepper, &c.

During all meal hours, the men are permitted to smoke, and so after dinner we adjourn to the main deck for that purpose. As we are enjoying our fragrant weed, or more potent navy tobacco, we see a crowd with cans, basins, and other vessels for holding liquor, gathering round a large tub, and we are told that the grog is about to be issued to the ship's company. Each man is allowed one half gill of rum, mixed with three half gills of water, an average which is scarcely calculated to cheer, and which has not the smallest chance of inebriating. Now it is that the men who have been sentenced to punishment wish they had been more circumspect in their conduct, and had not rendered themselves liable to be brought before the beaks, for not one puff of smoke are they allowed to blow, and their grog is administered to them in the following agreeable manner. They are marched on to the quarter-deck by the corporal, and there placed, at such intervals, that they are not able to speak to one another. Their grog is then mixed with six waters instead of three, and, at a given signal, they take off their caps, and drink down the horrible beverage with much the same gusto with which an invalid swallows the mineral waters of Bath. But there is an old saying, that you may lead a horse to the water but you can't make him drink; the same rule applies to a sailor, and, if the delinquent chooses, he is allowed to decline his delicacy, in which case it is thrown overboard. In these days of economy, you will probably protest against such a waste of good liquor, but on a second consideration, I think you will agree with me, that one part of rum, and six parts of water, will scarcely come under the category of good liquor. The dinner time is over at 1-15, and the watch which were below in the morning now take their turn on deck. A company of seamen fall in for small arm drill in which they are regularly instructed, that they may be ready for naval brigades and operations on shore. As we saw at Calcutta, it is not only on board-ship that a sailor is of service to his country; but, when landed, he makes a far from indifferent soldier, and is well up in the intricacies of company and even battalion drill. At skirmishing I should think Jack must be quite unrivalled, and he marks time with the grace and agility of a young elephant. The gentle tramp of his footsteps overhead is a caution to one who is trying to write letters down below.

All this time, the "idlers" are pursuing their avocations on the main deck. The sail maker and his crew are busy putting patches in a weatherworn sail, while the rope-maker turns the whole length of the deck into a rope walk for converting old ropes into new ones. There the tailor is cutting out, and the cooks are cutting in. The blacksmith is at his forge, and the carpenter at his bench, and here also is a tender-hearted butcher, engaged in the artistic operation of cutting up a sheep.

But as we are going round the main deck, we feel the good ship heeling over more steadily, and observe the sea rushing past the ports in a whiter and more boiling foam. The captain is on deck. He sees an ugly black cloud gathering more blackness to windward, and he knows, by the arch of light forming underneath it, that the ship will not long be able to carry the sail she is now staggering under, and that that squall will give more work than the watch will be able to manage, so he gives the order "Hands reef topsail." The men on the main deck have caught the sound of his voice, and are up in a moment ready to go aloft. The shrill pipe of the boatswain has pierced to the lowest depths of the ship, and, in less time than it takes to write, every man is at his station for reefing the topsails. The sail-maker now has practical experience that his stitches are good ones, and will hold on as long as any other part of the sail. The rope-maker sees every rope pulling and straining, and thinks there will be more old ropes to be made into new ones before this is over. The blacksmith and the carpenter are both there; the barber is sent to trim the starboard whisker; and the butcher pulls his pound upon the weather top-sail braces. They all clap on with a good will; the work is soon done; the topsails hoisted; the yards trimmed to the wind; and the good ship goes merrily on her course, rising and falling more rapidly to the waves, and dashing aside the sea that keeps beating against her well-formed bows. Having made all snug aloft, it is time for our crew to go to supper (½ past 4.) After supper, they are again mustered for inspection and reported to the captain. After the evening inspection, the discipline is relaxed a little, and the working hours may be said to be over. Smoking is allowed, the band plays, the men dance and sing, and general enjoyment is the order of the day. The hammocks are taken down at ½ past 7, and at 8-30 the commander goes round the ship to see that the fires and lights are put out, and that everything is safe for the night, which he reports to the captain. During the night, in fine weather, the watch are allowed to sleep on the main deck, but on no account to take their clothes off, or turn in to their hammocks. Five men are stationed round the ship to keep a look-out for vessels, and a boat's crew, with life-belts on, are always ready in case of a man falling overboard. Every change of wind or weather, or other remarkable occurrence is invariably reported to the captain by the officer of the watch, and so, with the occasional excitement of a sharp squall, or sudden shift of wind, the night watches glide pleasantly by, and 4 o'clock soon comes round again. This being the point I started from, I will take the opportunity of bringing my letter to a conclusion, and not run the risk of boring you by entering into any further details.—*Pioneer*.

UNIFORM OF OFFICERS IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT.

FROM Colonel H. K. Burne, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant General,—(dated Simla, the 8th July 1870.)

"With reference to your letter No. 34C, dated 23rd December 1869, forwarding, for the consideration and orders of Government, a communication from Major-General Fordyce, commanding the Presidency Division, enquiring whether *quasi*-Civil officers in Calcutta, such as Presidency Surgeons, the Inspector-General of Police, and others, should be allowed to attend the Viceroy's levees dressed in plain clothes as they have been in the habit of doing, I am directed to inform you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the decision in this department, dated the 25th February 1864, shall remain in force, except as regards levees, drawing rooms, or other State occasions, when officers in civil employment, if no political or special uniform is prescribed, should wear the uniform of the corps or department to which they belong. I am to request that this decision of Government may be published in His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's General Orders."

Appended is the decision above referred to. It was addressed to the Resident at Hyderabad, the Government of Bengal, the Government N. W. P., the Government of the Punjab, the Chief Commissioner of Oude, the Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces, and the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, and dated 25th Feb. 1864:—

"As some doubts appear to have arisen in regard to the application to military officers in civil employment of the circular of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the 20th June 1863, on the subject of dress, forwarded to you with . . from the Military Department of 6th July last, I have the honour, by direction of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, to acquaint you that it is not the wish of His Excellency to direct officers of the army in civil employment to wear military uniform on any occasion; but His Excellency desires that when officers so employed wear military uniform at all, they shall adhere strictly to the uniform prescribed for the corps or regiment to which they belong."

THE POETRY OF THE PERIOD.

(*Pioneer.*)

MR. A. SWINBURNE must by this time be somewhat aghast at the appearance presented by his poetic dreams when turned into plain criminal prose by the proceedings against Messrs. Boulton, Park and Co. He must surely have repented himself that he did write for the ingenuous youth of England that poem of Hermaphroditus; meaning thereby nothing but mere pagan esthetics, and having no more notion of promoting indecent facts than the sculptor who carved the celebrated androgynous statue in the Louvre. But this is what comes of wild erotic verse-making in an age of mere material sensualism, when there is no romance about sin, but every new idea is put to the test of practice. Mr. Swinburne has helped to raise a Frankenstein that must have horrified him. He thought that the whole age was so stupid, slow, domestic, and hopelessly virtuous, that he might safely spin his aphrodisiac rhapsodies in the midst of us, without any danger that the vulgar crowd would be stirred by the sound of his wanton lyre. He expected to sit, like Bacchus, teaching songs among the remote rocks, listened to only by a few goat-footed Satyrs and appreciative nymphs. He has been entirely mistaken in his audience, and in his calculation on the stolid impenetrable virtue of society. He will have to rewrite his famous lyric of Dolores, for it is clear that the world is very much more wicked than he supposed. Where is now the point or applicability of this stanza:—

. . . .

With the sweet of the sins of old ages
Wilt thou satiate thy soul as of yore!
Too sweet is the rind, say the sages,
Too bitter the core.
Hast thou told all thy secrets the last time,
And bared all thy beauties to one!
Ah, where shall we go then for pastime,
If the worst that can be has been done!

. . . .

It is but too plain that there is no lack still of pastime in London, and that the worst has not been done so as to be incapable of repetition.

Then surely this complaint was premature—or else the cry to Our Lady of Pain was very promptly answered—for Mr. Swinburne must now acknowledge that the trammels of Virtue do not quite overpower our rising generation:—

. . . .

What ailed us, O Gods, to desert you
For creeds that refuse and restrain!
Come down and redeem us from Virtue,
Our Lady of Pain.

. . . .

Though the heathen outface and outlive us,
And our lives and our longings are twain—
Ah, forgive us our virtues, forgive us,
Our Lady of Pain.

As the criminal reports have now shown us, Mr. Swinburne grievously under-rated the capacity for abandoned profligacy possessed by Young England, who has been shown quite equal to the ancients in thorough-going reckless sensualism; whether in earnest or merely in fun has, perhaps, yet to be proved. But what we are curious to know is whether Mr. Swinburne has now seen the incredible error of his youth, and is, as he ought to be, plunged in remorse at having been so successful a singer of *Laus Veneris*; or whether we must picture him to ourselves waving over his head the *Daily Telegraph*, in a frenzy of triumph at this Avatar of his "throned Cytherean"—and dashing off a postscript to his poem of Dolores in some such strain as the following:—

Did I feign that thy altars were flameless?
Did I cry that thy censers are cold!
Did I sorrow for sins that are shameless?
Or for love as they lusted of old!

A GREAT sensation has been produced at Vienna by the news that Herr Strauss, the well-known Viennese orchestra-director, had been brutally ill-used by some Russian officers at Warsaw. It appears that the officers in question, some of whom were of high rank, came at midnight to the restaurant in the "Swiss Garden" and asked for supper. The proprietor told them it was too late, as all his servants had gone to bed. But the officers created such a disturbance that, at last, he went to wake the cook, and ordered him to get the supper ready. They ate and drank till one, and then asked for music. The landlord protested it would be quite impossible to get any one to play, as the musicians were scattered about in various parts of the town. Upon this one of the officers who knew Herr Strauss personally, sent him a letter asking him to come to the restaurant immediately. The astonished musician, recognising the handwriting of the deputy-director of police, dressed himself and hurried to the spot; but on learning from the officers that all they wanted of him was a little music, he was naturally much offended, and positively declined to play. "Here," cried one of the officers, throwing him a hundredrouble note, "you will play for this, I know." Strauss indignantly replied in the negative, upon which the officer, enraged, struck him in the face. A scuffle ensued, in which the unfortunate musician was knocked down, trodden under foot, and so belaboured with blows that he remained on the ground insensible. By the last accounts he was still lying at his house in a dangerous state.

"SHIP-NURSING."

IF we are to rely upon statements made by some of the English papers, there are rumours in *most* seaports as to the existence of the practice of sip-nursing in the way imputed. Possibly Calcutta may not be free, though the charges most frequently made here have been, not that ships have been sent to sea for the express purpose of being destroyed, but that unseaworthy ships have been despatched with large numbers of emigrants or pilgrims to holy places; and that these ships, for the sake of gain, have been overcrowded, in utter disregard of all considerations as to health, or anything [redacted] afloat, was insured for £10,000, and sent to sea amidst the misgivings of some who watched her departure, and of some of the crew, who felt that as they left the port they were going to meet their fate. The ship sank in sight of land.

It is to be hoped that the owners were punished, for what is a system of this kind but one of robbery and murder? A home paper states that some of these cases come before the courts, but not many, as there are powerful influences and interests at work to prevent exposure. "More is supected about ships-scuttling than it is safe to say." Credit is given to the editor of a local paper, the Liverpool *Porcupine*, for having boldly exposed the system, and he is said to have rendered great service to the community in exposing the system in a manner that few men have the moral courage to do, or the ability to do it well. In doing this, which has been rightly called a work of justice and humanity, the editor, through an unintentional error, laid himself open to prosecution in a criminal court. He sought to illustrate his position by reference to a case which had been brought to his notice as one of suspicion, though the information on which he wrote turned out to be defective. He was subject to a month's nominal imprisonment, which was practically a month's quiet in private lodgings. Some of the home papers hold the opinion that in cases of this kind, regard should be had to the *intent* of the offender, who, though condemned by the letter of the law, had a real acquittal by the enlarged jury of public opinion, as may be seen from the following extract from a home paper:—

"Mr. Hugh Shimmin, editor of the Liverpool *Porcupine*, who was recently sentenced to one month's imprisonment, as a first-class misdemeanant, for a libel upon a local shipowner, was on Wednesday morning released from durance vile. Mr. Shimmin was conveyed from Kirkdale Gaol in an open carriage, under the escort of a large number of his friends and admirers. On arriving at the *Porcupine* office, in Cable Street, there was a strong manifestation of popular feeling, and the released editor was immensely cheered. The street was dressed with flags and streamers, and the office of the paper was gaily decked. The Liverpool public have subscribed about £500 over and above Mr. Shimmin's costs."

It is satisfactory to find the public of Liverpool have a proper appreciation of the service rendered, in the exposure of an abominable system of fraud, which does not stop short of the sacrifice of human life and human hopes.—*Indian Daily News.*

MUSICAL TASTE.—At the late commemoration at Oxford, after the congratulatory ode to the new Chancellor written by the Professor of Poetry had been sung to the music of Sir F. O. Ouseley, Dr. Corfe proceeded to play a voluntary on the organ, when some funny undergraduate cried out "We don't want any Corfe mixture."

SCOTCHMEN, it is said, may be looked for wherever it is worth while to be, and in fact, though the advantages to be gained in so unfrequented a position would seem to fat Southern minds to be trivial, men say that if any one would take the trouble to climb the North Pole he would find a Scotchman sitting on the top. Our excuse for recalling so old a story is because we see that a Scotchman has taken possession of the South Coast of Madagascar, where, with the permission of the Prime Minister, he intends to start cotton and coffee plantations. A Frenchman, who made the same experiment before him, failed.—*Pioneer.*

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The Properties of Gentlemen.

2 second-hand English-built light four-seated open-carriage.

A first-rate high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed ex Fifeshire.

A new English-built self-driving or Park phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

The property of a Gentleman.

A very handsome light miniature Landau Sociable with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness.

A new English-built cab buggy on C. Springs, by Silk & Sons

The property of a Gentleman.

A light curricle, with pole and bar and a spare shaft to convert it into a Dog-cart at pleasure, by Pearce and Countze, Longacre, with two harness saddles.

Just Landed.

A fresh batch of new Malvern dog-carts, painted differently with patent leather dashes, wings to sides, Collins' patent axles and lancewood shafts.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham of different sizes.

Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 18th July 1870.

ROWLAND & Co. beg to announce to the Gentry and General Public of Bombay, and the Mofussil, that they have OPENED a SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, at No. 8 Meadow Street, Fort, for the sale of Saddlery, &c., imported from England, as well as made in Bombay of the best English materials, at moderate rates; and having engaged the service of Mr. C. Spilling, who has had long experience in the trade in this country, good workmanship, &c., may be relied upon.

All orders will be promptly and carefully executed.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

N.B.—A small consignment of Saddlery, &c., consisting of Hunting, Racing and Side Saddles, and also Pad Saddles for Boys and Girls, Bridles and Martingales of all descriptions, Whips, &c., has just been received ex s. s. PETERSBURG.

INSPECTION IS INVITED.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24. MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1824. CAPITAL £1,000,000. INSURANCES may be [illegible] ALL CLASSES of PR[illegible] EDWAR[illegible] Agents.

NOTICES.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. JUSTICE WESTROPP and SIR CHARLES SARGENT in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY
VERSUS
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office,
Price Rs. 11

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

LINDLEY AND WARREN,
PHOTOGRAPHERS, AND MINIATURE PAINTERS,
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Studio open from 9 till 5, earlier by appointment.

PORTRAITS and GROUPS taken daily—CARTES, VIGNETTES, CABINETS, and FULL SIZE. Photos copied, enlarged, and painted in Water Colours and Black and White.

LOCKET and BROOCH PORTRAITS, exquisitely finished in Water Colours.

GROUPS, BUNGALOWS, VIEWS, HORSES, &c., photographed anywhere in Bombay without extra charge.

NATIVE CHARACTERS and VIEWS (both large and small) of Bombay and Presidency always kept in stock.

Prices on application.

MEDICINE CHESTS, in great variety and very complete.

Kemp's "MEDICINE CHEST COMPANION," written expressly for them.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

RHEUMATISM

may be quickly relieved by wearing

SCHMIDT'S FOREST WOOL,

A balsamic fibre prepared from the leaves of the Maritime Pine.

Undervests	each	Rs. 8 0
Socks	per pair	,, 3 0
Forest Wool in Wadding	per oz.	,, 1 8

D. S. KEMP & Co.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.

(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder .... 12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Sal-crubici) .... 12 as. ,,

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

The active principal of the Herb CHIRETTA, preserved by combination with sugar.

MESSRS. D. S. KEMP & Co. have now made arrangements for the preparation of this remedy on a large scale. It was originally prepared by D. S. Kemp in 1836, by a process of his contrivance; and at his request was subjected to extensive trial both in Government Hospitals and private practice; the result being that it was recognised as the best preparation of Chiretta extant, and an efficient substitute for Quinine.

As a TONIC, Saccharo-Chirettine promotes the appetite and assists digestion, strengthens the stomach, obviates flatulency, and diminishes the tendency to acidity. It is particularly beneficial where there is a disposition to gout. As a general Tonic in feebleness and debility of the whole system, especially of the muscles, it is not excelled by any remedy, producing marked effects after a few doses.

As an ANTIPERIODIC in Intermittent Fever, when taken between the paroxysms, it mitigates or prevents a recurrence of the attack.

It acts as an ANTHELMINTIC by strengthening the coats of the intestines improving the general health, and expelling the Worms, without producing any irritating effects.

Per lb. Rs. 14. Per bottle Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THOMSON AND COMPANY,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships. Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes.	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference will receive every care and attention.

THOMSON AND Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

HEERALALL and COMPANY.—AUCTION SALE of SAMEAN DATES.—On MONDAY the 25th July at 2 P.M. Messrs. HEERALALL and Co. will submit to SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the below-mentioned godowns, 4,000 (vadias) or bundles containing 600 candies of Sameah Dates, by order of THUCKER KHIMJEE OOKERDA, on account and risk of the purchasers BALCRUSHNA SITARAM & Co.:—

At Carnac Bunder, in Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.'s godowns, B & S—900 vadias or bundles of Dates.

At Mandvee Bunder, behind the Mahomedan Mosque, in the godowns of Meea, No. 28 premises, 3,100 bundles or vadias of Dates.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
No. 19, MEADOW STREET.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

Rustomjee Pestonjee will sell by public auction, This day Monday, the 25th instant, at his rooms in Meadow Street, a few articles of blackwood furniture, such as table, chairs, chest of drawers, cupboards, camp cots with mattresses, mahogany washing table with furniture, a set of plated spoons and forks for 12 persons in a case, a case of plated knives and forks, guns and pistols, gentlemen's and lady's saddles, a violin in case, books, and variety of sundries.

ALSO,

A large quantity of condemned copper and brass vessels, on account of J. J. Hospital and sundry effects of deceased persons, &c., &c.

SALE of VALUABLE PROPERTY by PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Administrator General.

Rustomjee Pestonjee will sell by public auction, on Monday, the 1st proximo, at his rooms in Meadow Street, the property of the late Jan Mahomed Eba Hajee Abdoola Latiff consisting embroidered and silk vornees, zogas or long coats of various colours, both plain and embroidered, kinkhob, velvet, silk and cloth waistcoats, banians, silk sashes with gold borders and a variety of pugrees, Cashmere shawls and scarfs, &c., also 2 pair silver foot ornaments, plated spoons and forks, and some valuable Arabic books, and more particulars will appear in future advertisements.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 25th July 1870.

BENNETT and COMPANY,
No. 5, Forbes Street.

(If not previously disposed of.)

Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at their rooms, on Saturday, the 30th instant, at 3 P.M., the entire property belonging to the Arkwright Cotton Mills, situated at Chowpatty or Gamdavey, near French Bridge.

Full particulars may be learnt from the Auctioneers.

N.B.—The Twist manufactured in the above Mills, always commanded higher rates than many of the Mills in Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome household furniture, argand chandeliers, first-rate engravings in maple and gilt frames, valuable clocks, a handsome English-built circular glass fronted brougham, by Thorn, with a powerful bay Australian horse, &c.

On Wednesday, the 3rd proximo, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at their rooms, the valuable and handsome household furniture, argand chandeliers, first-rate engravings in maple and gilt frames, clocks, brougham, horse, &c., lately the property of Cursondass Mahadewdass, Esq. Full particulars will be given hereafter. No Catalogues, and the property on view, 5 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 25th July 1870.

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AGENTS—LONDON, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E. C. PARIS, Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.